

Mrs. Bhutto allowed to see daughter

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's military authorities agreed Sunday to let the detained daughter of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto go to Karachi to see her mother, who is to go abroad soon for medical treatment, family sources said. They said Benazir Bhutto, detained at the family home in Larkana some 480 kilometres north of Karachi, was expected to be brought here Monday. Her mother, Nusrat, who was taken to a Karachi hospital after collapsing at home on Wednesday, had asked the authorities to let her see her daughter before going abroad for treatment of suspected lung cancer.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Car bomb kills child in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — A car bomb exploded Sunday night in the Aramoun village south of Beirut, killing a child and wounding four people, security sources said. The blast in the Druze village came only 24 hours after an explosion in the mainly Druze town of Chouf, south of Beirut, which killed at least five people, and a clash following the blast in which two more died in factional fighting. The incidents followed Christian-Muslim fighting in the mountains southeast of Beirut.

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Wazzan accuses Israel of instigating sectarian clashes

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan has accused Israel of instigating recent clashes between Christians and Druze Muslims near Beirut, in which dozens of people have died. Mr. Wazzan, in an interview published Sunday in the English-language weekly magazine Monday Morning, said the Israelis were exposing the region of the Shouf mountains southeast of the capital, to grave dangers. He did not elaborate. "I don't want to underestimate the dangers... especially in the mountains, where Israel, by its very presence and by the trouble it is instigating, is exposing that region to grave dangers," Mr. Wazzan said.

2 accused with Qotbzadeh given prison sentences

LONDON (R) — Two men accused with Iran's former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh of plotting to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran were given prison sentences Sunday, the Iranian National News Agency (IRNA) said. Ahmad Abasi, the son-in-law of Iran's second-ranking spiritual leader Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari was given a sentence reduced from five years to eight months, as well as 10 years' house arrest. Ayatollah Shariatmadari wrote to the Islamic military revolutionary court last month asking it to pardon his son-in-law, saying: "I think he is a religious and faithful person." IRNA said Mr. Abasi received a reduced sentence because of his "honest behaviour" during interrogation. Abdolreza Hejazi, a clergyman, was jailed for seven months. Both men were found guilty of plotting with Mr. Qotbzadeh to overthrow the state and kill Ayatollah Khomeini. Mr. Qotbzadeh and two men accused with him were executed in September. Iranian exile sources said in September that 70 other officers were executed in connection with the alleged plot after Mr. Qotbzadeh was arrested in April.

TASS says U.S. failed to hamper work on pipeline

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet News Agency TASS said Sunday the United States had failed to hamper work on the controversial Siberian pipeline to Western Europe. Commenting on President Reagan's lifting of sanctions against the project, TASS said "by means of these measures Washington unsuccessfully tried to frustrate the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline." "While announcing the lifting of the embargo, Mr. Reagan at the same time asserted that the United States had already reached agreement with its allies about restrictions on trade with the USSR," TASS said in a report from Washington. The sanctions, imposed because of alleged Soviet involvement in last December's martial law crackdown in Poland, banned delivery of equipment to the Soviet Union by U.S. companies, by their branches abroad and by foreign companies manufacturing equipment under U.S. licenses.

4 bombs explode in Kabul restaurants

ISLAMABAD (R) — Four bombs have exploded in restaurants in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, causing many casualties, Western diplomatic sources said here Sunday. The sources quoted witnesses as saying the bombs went off in quick succession Saturday in a high rent area of central Kabul. Two of the bombs exploded in the same restaurant, they said. The blasts appeared to be the work of rebels fighting the Soviet-backed government of Babrak Karmal, the sources said. They said casualties were caused in all the restaurants.

Hussein leaves for Paris heading Arab delegation

RABAT (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein left Morocco for Paris Sunday at the head of an Arab League team formed to explain an Arab peace plan for the Middle East to French government leaders, the Moroccan News Agency MAP said.

The seven-member committee set up by the 12th Arab summit in Fez last September is due to confer Tuesday with President Francois Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. It will later undertake a similar mission to Moscow and Peking.

The Arab plan calls for the creation of an independent Palestinian state and implies recognition of Israel within the borders existing before the 1967 war, when it occupied the West Bank of the Jordan, Syria's Golan Heights

and the Gaza Strip.

Other members of the committee are the Foreign Ministers of Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Tunisia with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The committee is making contacts with the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. It has already visited Washington under King Hassan of Morocco, and is scheduled to go to London next month.

The committee held a preparatory meeting in Fez in the presence of King Hussein and King Hassan before leaving Sunday.

At the meeting which was attended by Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi, the committee's task in Paris was defined.

King Hussein stressed the need for the team to meet with King Hassan of Morocco at the conclusion of its tour and after conferring with permanent U.N. Security Council members for a general appraisal that would later be submitted to Arab leaders.

On Saturday night King Hussein and King Hassan held a lengthy meeting which was attended by the Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Foreign Minister Marwan Al

Qasem.

On the Moroccan side, the meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Mohammad Boucetta; and Ahmad Ibn Souda and Ahmad Rida, King Hassan's advisers.

On Saturday evening His Majesty King Hussein met at the guest palace in Fez with Mr. Khalid Al Hassan, Palestine National Council's foreign affairs committee chairman.

They discussed the future task of the Arab League committee. They also discussed Jordanian-Palestinian coordination on matters connected with the Palestine problem.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Lawzi, Prince Ra'd, Mr. Qasem, Jordan's ambassador to Morocco and PLO representative in Morocco.



Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafeek Nishanov (left) Sunday bids farewell to the prime minister (center) upon Mr. Badran's departure for Moscow. Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh (middle) and Interior Minister Ahmad Ubeidat (far right) look on.

Jordanian delegation leaves for Moscow

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation led by Prime Minister Mudar Badran left for Moscow Sunday to attend President Brezhnev's funeral on Monday.

The delegation which also includes Court Minister Amer Kha-

mmash and Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb will convey Jordan's condolences to Soviet leaders.

The delegation was seen off at Amman airport by several cabinet members and Soviet ambassador

to Jordan Rafeek Nishanov.

Meanwhile a royal decree was issued Sunday appointing Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh as Acting Prime Minister during Mr. Badran's absence.

South Yemen, Oman to set up diplomatic ties

MUSCAT (R) — South Yemen and Oman have agreed to establish diplomatic relations and end 15 years of feuding and tension under an accord signed in Kuwait, informed sources said Sunday.

The agreement was drawn up at reconciliation talks at which Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) were mediators on behalf of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, which includes Oman but not South Yemen.

The sources said other main points in the accord, which was signed last month and becomes effective Monday, are bans on stationing foreign troops in either country for aggression against the other and on propaganda campaigns against each other.

The agreement, ratified by the Sultanate of Oman Sunday, also said neither state would allow hostile activities to be carried out from its territory against the other.

Border differences were to be settled by a committee to include representatives from the UAE and Kuwait, they said.

The sources said the level of diplomatic representation had still to be settled.

South Yemen has a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, while Oman has a military pact with the United States.

The path to the accord was paved when junior officials met in Kuwait in July, the first formal encounter between the two countries since Aden became independent from Britain in 1967.

The mediation efforts followed a rare visit to South Yemen by Saudi Arabia's Interior Minister, Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz, who said later that much would be done to create strong ties between Saudi Arabia and South Yemen.

Libya optimistic about reconvening OAU session

TRIPOLI (R) — Libyan officials said Sunday a face-saving compromise over the Western Sahara dispute should ensure the reconvening of an interrupted Organisation of African Unity (OAU) session in Tripoli Monday.

The OAU's annual ministerial and summit session broke down 13 weeks ago when 21 of its 51 member states boycotted the talks, the majority of them in protest against the membership of the Polisario Guerrilla Front, which is fighting Moroccan control of the Western Sahara.

Libyan officials said a decision last month by the Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) to withdraw from week's reconvened session would attract the required two-thirds quorum of 34 states.

The SADR's decision was the result of intense pressure from other members, including its more radical supporters such as Algeria, to prevent the 19-year-old OAU from collapsing or splitting along left-right lines. Western diplomats said.

At least four countries which stayed away from the July talks—Gambia, Niger, Sierra Leone and Senegal—are expected to arrive here later Sunday for the week-long foreign ministers session which is to be followed by a heads of state meeting on Nov. 23-26, OAU officials said.

As if to underline the com-

promise formula, the Polisario flag which flew beside the other 50 OAU flags here last July has not been raised on the road African leaders will take from the airport to the lavish marble and gilt conference centre.

Western diplomats said however that while the SADR's withdrawal from the talks would allow the OAU to appear to live up to its name and hold a summit, it would not solve the dispute over Polisario's membership or end the six-year-war in the Western Sahara.

Morocco and its more conservative supporters contend that the SADR is not an independent sovereign state and cannot qualify for membership. But the SADR has been given diplomatic recognition as such by 28 OAU states who regard Moroccan rule of the Western Sahara as a block to self-determination.

African officials said it was not clear whether the talks would broach the Western Sahara or whether this would be glossed over or referred to an OAU committee charged with organising a ceasefire and referendum in the former Spanish territory.

The committee's work was pre-empted by the decision of OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo to admit the SADR to the OAU at a foreign ministers' session in Addis Ababa last February.

Massacre enquiry committee receives conflicting evidence

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — The Israeli inquiry into the Beirut massacre of Palestinians Sunday heard evidence that appeared to conflict with earlier testimony by Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Li-Col. Zev Zacharin testified that Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan told him he received a telephone call from Mr. Begin on Saturday morning, Sept. 18, asking about reports of shooting at a hospital near two Beirut refugee camps.

Mr. Begin denied during an open session of the inquiry last week that he spoke to the chief of staff on Saturday morning about events at Gaza hospital, close to the scene of the massacre.

Mr. Begin says he first heard of the killings from ABC broadcast on Saturday afternoon after the two-day massacre by Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militiamen ended.

Col. Zacharin, an aide to the chief of staff, said he was informed of plans for the Falangist militia to enter the refugee camps at a meeting with Defence Minister Ariel Sharon on Tuesday Sept. 14.

He said the meeting took place after word of an attack on Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel but before it was known Mr. Begin was dead.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin set up the judicial inquiry following intense political pressure for a probe into Israel's role in the massacre.

The three-man commission has often heard conflicting testimony during its open sessions on Hebrew University campus in occupied Jerusalem over the past month.

Ariel Kenet, a Foreign Ministry official, said an Israeli duty official in Beirut had called him early on Friday evening to say that U.S. envoy Morris Draper had asked Israel to get Falangist out of the camps.

Mr. Draper also told the duty officer of reports, since proved untrue, that Israeli soldiers were involved in shootings in Gaza hospital.

Mr. Kenet said he passed the information to Foreign Ministry Director General David Kinche and the Defence Ministry.

Begin breaks off U.S. visit following his wife's death

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin broke off a visit to the United States to fly back to Israel Sunday following the double blow of his wife's death and the South Lebanon military disaster.

The cabinet decreed 24 hours of mourning from sunset Sunday for the 75 Israeli soldiers killed when an army headquarters was demolished by an explosion.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordai said investigators had established that sabotage was not to blame for last Thursday's blast which flattened the seven-storey block in the South Lebanese port of Tyre.

Only hours after the final toll was announced, Mrs. Aliza Begin, a shy figure who had been close to the prime minister for 47 years,

died in Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital following a long illness. "I knew it. I should not have left her," a distraught Mr. Begin was reported to have told an aide when he was given the news in Los Angeles.

Mr. Begin's forced departure delayed what promised to be a confrontation with Mr. Reagan over the Israeli leader's policy of setting up Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories.

Aides to the prime minister said they had no idea when he would return to meet the president.

Mr. Begin received news of his wife's death as he was preparing to address the Council of Jewish Federations, the first major event of his nine-day U.S. visit.

His spokesman told the assembled group: "It is with great sorrow that I announce the death of the wife of the prime minister, Mrs. Aliza Begin."

"Word of the passing was received from Jerusalem some two hours ago. The prime minister is returning to Israel immediately."

Only hours earlier, described by his aides as upset and concerned, he had interrupted his schedule to consult his government in Jerusalem over an explosion in Lebanon which killed 90 people—most of them Israeli soldiers.

Mrs. Begin, 62, who suffered from chronic asthma, died of heart failure, the hospital said.

The prime minister postponed important talks with President Reagan on the Middle East to fly

home.

One newspaper, Yediot Aharonot, said the weekend's events, following the trauma of the Lebanese war, had brought unprecedented depression to Israel.

A military spokesman described the Tyre explosion as the worst single disaster to hit Israel's armed forces, comparable to the mysterious loss of the submarine Dakar with all its crew of 69.

Mr. Mordai, briefing reporters after the cabinet meeting, said although investigators did not yet know exactly why the headquarters blew up, they had ruled out sabotage.

Military sources said the poor construction of the building was a possible factor and investigators were checking whether there had been a domestic gas leak.

Nixon warns of Mideast war

NEW YORK (R) — Former U.S. President Richard Nixon, in a radio interview broadcast Sunday night, predicted a new Middle East war if Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin refused to agree to a self-governing Palestinian entity.

"Now is the time for him (Begin) to make his deal," Mr. Nixon said. "It is very much in Israel's interest now... to bite the bullet on this issue, to attempt to resolve the problem through a self-governing entity associated with Jordan or in some other capacity, which would defuse the Palestinian issue."

"And only that will defuse it. Otherwise it will end eventually in another war."

President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative calls for Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

Sino-Soviet relations

PEKING (R) — China called on the new Soviet leadership Sunday for improved relations between Peking and Moscow, making the call in its most conciliatory statement on the issue since efforts

FEATURES

Why Europeans prefer brick and mortar?

By Paul Hannon

FRANKFURT — The depressed U.S. housing market has forced some American home builders to do rather strange things, such as trying to sell long cabins to an equally depressed European housing market. Until recently, log cabin construction in the U.S. was undergoing a major revival encouraged by the "back to nature" ecology movement, the socially mobile high-income earners looking for a trendy "country seat," and first-time buyers looking for a hospitable initial step onto the housing ladder. High interest rates and the subsequent recession have suspended all of that.

When things are bad at home, you naturally look further afield and, when it comes to log cabins, well surely Europe (the originator of the log baode) is a safe bet. Or so some people thought.

One disappointed and perplexed log cabin manufacturer who recently visited Germany summed up the European reaction thus: "Back home we think it's romantic getting back to our roots, but here a lot of people think it's plain primitive — something that went out of fashion with the Vikings."

Another manufacturer, Green Mountain Cabins of Chester, Vermont, suggests that the relative scarcity of wood in Europe is a natural handicap to log cabin popularity, and says that not one of its quotes has materialised into a European order yet. Doubtless some head-scratching and accusations of poor marketing follow every unsuccessful foray into new markets, but the key problem is that Europeans view log cabins as holiday homes without the advantages of caravans or mobile homes.

The Americans argue that the advantages of log homes (the term "cabin" is little used in the industry since many potential customers closely associate it with "shack") are those very things which many people seek, and do not find, in modern houses, such as speed of construction, low maintenance, high energy conservation, low total cost, potential for a large do-it-yourself element in the construction and a flavour of individuality in the finished product.

Log houses appear in multitudinous forms. Daring handymen with a lot of time and timber on their hands can hew one out of the surrounding landscape, whereas the less adventurous with more money to spare can buy the Daniel Boone-style abode off the shelf from over 25 major log cabin manufacturers in the U.S. The kits can range from simply 60 or 70 graded logs to packages with all the interior timbers supplied.

Pre-cut kits

A pre-cut kit from log house of

about 1,000 square feet floor area will require between only four to 10 days for assembly. Larger floor areas and difficult site conditions will extend the time marginally. The primary design constraint in log house construction is the length of the individual log. Anything above 960 centimetres in length is difficult and more costly to obtain in sufficient quantity for a large structure.

Once the logs are in place, a water repellent is applied (and renewed every 3-5 years) while most manufacturers recommend that an oil-based penetrating stain be used also (every 5-10 years) added protection. Following this maintenance programme a log house will have an estimated life span of 100 years, industry sources say.

Low maintenance costs are a major attraction for many American elderly couples who purchase log cabins as retirement homes, according to Lynn Marshall of Green Mountain Cabins, who says the most appealing aspect of a log house is its energy efficiency.

A nine-inch diameter seasoned log wall, according to Steven Winter and Associates, a New York building systems consultancy, will have an "R" value (or resistance to heat flow) of 11.7. A standard conventional wall with 3½ inches of fibreglass insulation in it has an R value of about 13.

Log walls however store and radiate solar energy in addition to being insulators, and cannot thus be readily compared with a clinical laboratory test, it is claimed, whereas the mass of the log itself increases the R rating by a minimum of two full points.

Different timbers yield different insulating factors. White cedar for example has an R value of 1.54 per inch of thickness, spruce has a 1.40 rating, red pine is 1.21 and Southern yellow pine is 1.08.

Total cost

Total cost of a log house depends on such varied factors as wood type, amount of finished/semi-finished timbers in the package, shipping, and site accessibility.

A 1,200 square foot floor area 2-bedroom kit from Green Mountain will cost \$24,950, which includes all the necessary 20 centimetres diameter milled spruce logs for walls, ceiling/roof timbers, interior timber fixtures such as doors, sub-floor, windows (but not stairs) and base boards. The Green Mountain logs are cut flat on two sides and linked together with a metal extrusion which acts as a sealant and integral joint.

On-site assembly and proper fitting out of the house to generally accepted standards of comfort add a further minimum 100 per cent cost to the basic kit price. Thus the

\$25,000 home will cost at least \$50,000 (or perhaps as high as \$75,000) on completion.

Europeans or Asians who purchase such a kit from American suppliers would have to add an extra \$4,000 for shipping costs. (Green Mountain's normal catchment area for orders is a 1,500 mile radius.) Substantial savings of about \$10,000 are possible if a major portion of the assembly work is done by the owner/purchaser.

The North American log house industry is estimated to have an annual turnover of \$1 billion.

Over the past decade it has managed to overcome many prejudices and handicaps such as bank or building society reluctance to finance projects other than "progressive construction."

With a log house, you must pay for it first then build it later. Nevertheless the future of log houses depends greatly on the more traditional building forms and most importantly, on their relative costs. Log cabins offer a wonderful second home option, but in Europe there seem to be very few people with the courage (or the support of a bank manager) to invest more than \$50,000, exclusive of land, in a log house when cheaper bricks and mortar can do the job just as well.

— The Financial Times

Yokohama fights back

By Keith Stafford
Reuters

YOKOHAMA — A battle against pollution and industrial squalor is being waged in this onetime fishing village which lost its innocence under Western pressure and grew to become Japan's greatest port.

Prosperity came to Yokohama as the fishermen's thatched huts and surrounding ricefields were engulfed in a concrete deluge and a quiet coastline yielded to wharves from which Japanese exports go across the globe.

But a price had to be paid. Polluted waves now wash against the jetties, chemicals swirl through the air over traffic-jammed streets, derelicts haunt sake shops around the harbour and pornography pours from automatic vending machines.

The municipal authorities are fighting back with a programme of urban renewal that includes parks, the development of a "green belt," and more waste disposal plants.

What amounts to a whole new town is going up in the northern part of Yokohama. In the port itself, high-speed railways are being built.

A highway around the bay will be linked in 1985 by a bridge across the harbour mouth, becoming a major city artery at a cost of about \$450 million.

It was in Yokohama bay that formerly-isolated Japan was forced to enter the world of Eur-

opean and American industrial revolution.

The illustrated London News of that year said: "The opening of Japan has become a necessity which is recognised in the commercial adventure of all Christian nations."

"The expedition goes to coerce the government of Japan into civilisation, and if she will not consent to negotiate she is to be taught a lesson in humanity and be made to wheel into the ranks of civilised empires."

March of progress

It didn't take long. An area described by commander Perry as "carpeted with a fresh and tender verdure, with trees on the hillside," soon started the march of progress that led to the bitter-sweet rewards of the 20th century.

From receiving a handful of vessels in its first year of trading, Yokohama has expanded to become the largest port in Japan with 71,560 ships calling last year, 12,610 of them foreign-registered with the shoreline wharves handling 30 million tonnes of exports.

Commander Perry had it right when he wrote: "The people of Japan will not long remain behind the most successful manufacturing nations. The Japanese will enter as powerful competitors in the race for mechanical success in the future."

Immediate success eluded Yokohama, however, as visiting British officers played cricket and Americans hit baseballs on the

bluff overlooking the vast harbour.

The growing city reeled for a time under waves of disease, including a cholera epidemic that killed more than 18,000 people across Japan.

But Yokohama showed remarkable resilience.

Then at about noon on Sept. 1, 1923, one of the biggest earthquakes ever experienced in Japan hit Yokohama, starting a fire which killed 20,000 people and burned down 60,000 houses. Yokohama had to be almost completely rebuilt, with the help of aid that cascaded in from the rest of Japan.

But there was commercial misfortune to come. The vital silk trade declined and industrial investment moved to such ports as Kobe, Nagoya and Osaka.

The World War II brought another wave of suffering, with almost daily U.S. bombing of industrial areas.

It was a crumbled city that saw American battleships pass by into Tokyo Bay to accept the Japanese surrender in 1945.

After the war much of the city was taken over by the U.S. military—and on this foundation Yokohama climbed back to prosperity.

The city's 2.8 million residents serve an industrial machine heavily biased towards electrical engineering, petrochemicals, ship repairing, foodstuffs and printing.

Yokohama, while anxious to tidy up its shoddy side, is clearly back in business.

Peking-Moscow train offers travel bargain

By Michael Rank
Reuters

MOSCOW — The Great Wall of China, the Gobi desert and the endless forests of Siberia flash by your window on one of the world's longest train rides — the Peking to Moscow express.

The train leaves Peking station every Wednesday at 7.40 a.m., arriving in Moscow five-and-a-half days later after crossing northern China, Mongolia and three-quarters of the breadth of the Soviet Union.

The 7,863-kilometre ride is one of the world's great travel bargains, costing only (\$230) per person or a first-class compartment for two people who can blissfully relax and enjoy some of the world's most magnificent scenery.

Shortly after leaving Peking the train crosses the Great Wall, a thrilling sight as it snakes its way across bare mountains which were the last barrier before Manchu horsemen from central Asia invaded China over three centuries ago.

Passengers spend 24 hours of the journey in Mongolia, one of the world's most inaccessible countries which consists largely of desert populated by nomadic herds of horses whose way of life has changed little in centuries.

Horsemen ride around the vast, treeless grasslands tending their livestock, while in the distance Soviet-built missile launchers can be seen landing and taking off — a vivid reminder of Moscow's powerful presence in this buffer state between China and the Soviet Union.

Slogans in Russian along the track hail the deep friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, but a Japanese diplomat on the train who is based in Ulan Bator told a different story.

"Mongolians tend to assume all foreigners are Russians, whom they loathe, but as soon as they find out you're Japanese or Western they are extremely friendly," he said.

Russian presence

The Soviet Union makes little effort to be subtle about its presence in Mongolia. Large portraits of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Mongolian leader Yumzhagin Tsedenbal are prominently displayed on Ulan Bator station, where the train stops for 30 minutes.

In a waiting room, about 50 raw Soviet conscripts sat huddled, sleeping on each other's shoulders and looking as if they were longing to leave this bleak, hostile country.

The train includes two first-class carriages, one of which is East German-built and equipped with Chinese carpets and superb Mahogany and brass fittings rather like the fabled Orient express in its heyday.

Each first-class compartment seats two people and is fitted with

bunk beds and a thermos flask which the attendants regularly refill with boiling water for making tea or coffee. But a word of warning — although the attendants sell small packets of tea-leaves they do not stock instant coffee, so bring your own.

Each pair of first-class passengers shares a small washroom with passengers in the neighbouring compartment. The sink in the washroom includes a small shower attachment which dribbles a modest amount of hot water, making it possible for the determined passenger to wash his or her hair on the train.

Second-class compartments are almost as comfortable, but seat four people and the washroom is at the end of the carriage.

The train is staffed by Chinese attendants all the way to Moscow. They are among the few Chinese who regularly travel to the Soviet Union, whose relations with China have been bitter for over 20 years.

The dining car on the train changes in each country, and while the food served in the Chinese car is fairly good, in the Mongolian and Soviet restaurant cars there was little choice apart from greasy beef stroganoff and cabbage soup.

The Chinese dining car is well stocked with beer, and passengers are well advised to buy an ample supply when they have the chance because in the Soviet Union there is little to drink except vodka.

Apart from Russian-style food, the Mongolian restaurant car sold an unlikely selection of Danish soft drinks and Scotch whisky at reasonable prices, but only in U.S. dollars as Mongolia has few exports and is short of hard currency.

One of the most dramatic events on the journey as far as railway buffs are concerned is the change of wheels at the Sino-Mongolian border, where the gauge changes from 1,435 metres to 1,524 metres.

Passengers can remain in the carriages as the coaches are slowly lifted on to wheels in a siding at Erlian on the Chinese side of the border shortly before midnight.

Most of the crane and jack operators are young women who expertly sling the wheels from the Chinese-gauge track on to wider Mongolian and Soviet gauge rails.

After Ulan Bator in central Mongolia, the scenery gradually became hillier and by the time the train reached Lake Balkash endless vistas of pine trees and birch forests could be seen, continuing virtually all the way to Moscow.

The train stops every few hours for a few minutes, enabling passengers to scramble for food such as delicious fresh Russian bread, cakes and sometimes soaked fish or sausages.

A day later, through the sleet, a slogan proclaimed: "pink Floyd. Led zeppelin". We had arrived in Moscow, where the young are still full of enthusiasm for Western pop groups.

Portugal caught in a paradox

By Clare Lovell
Reuters

LISBON — Oxen still pull the plough in Portugal and the donkey is the most common form of transport in many country districts.

Even in the cities industry is often a cottage affair, based on individual craftsmen and ancient tools.

This old world flavour makes for picturesque holidays for affluent Americans and northern Europeans, but has scant place in the modern European community of high technology and modern competition that Portugal hopes to join soon.

"We are caught in a paradox. We need to join the Common Market to survive, but many won't be able to survive in it," said a senior government official involved in the entry negotiations.

In recent months however, Portuguese officials, faced with an ever-weakening economy, have redoubled efforts to speed up negotiations and become the community's 11th member by the target date of 1984 or at the latest 1985.

When the last round of talks brought agreement after years of wrangling on the problem of cheap textile exports, Finance

Minister Joao Salgueiro said Portugal had made a "positive leap forward" and was sure the last round of talks, starting at the end of November would be over by the first half of next year.

Government sources said Portugal accepted worse terms for its textile exports than those it rejected last year, because it was anxious to finish quickly and hoped in return for concessions on the final subjects for discussion.

Portugal's burst of energy has left behind its larger neighbour Spain, which had been expecting to join the community at the same time.

Lisbon is anxious that Spain's more complicated problems with the community, particularly over agriculture, will not delay its own entry date, and officials say the 10 have assured them Portugal can join earlier.

But privately the officials say they will have to fight hard to overcome bureaucratic delays, caused mainly by France's fear of competition from Spain's Mediterranean produce.

Community officials agree Portugal's backward and under-productive agricultural sector, due to be discussed in the final round of negotiations, is no problem to its future partners.

In fact the Common Market has urged Portugal to try to produce more to cut the country's enormous imported food bill.

Bad farming methods, with farms often divided generation after generation between heirs into tiny separate plots, and poor soil contribute to Portugal's need to import about 70 per cent of its food.

Resistance to change

But Portuguese farmers, particularly in the conservative north, are resistant to change. Many know nothing of the community and are unwilling to learn.

Similar problems face industry. Community grants are helping small and medium industries learn modern management techniques, but methods and equipment are often well out of date and renewal will take time.

Common Market laws will also be difficult to impose, especially on the numerous family concerns which have no time to fill in relevant forms — or cannot because they are illiterate.

"Eventually many of the little places will go out of business because they cannot handle the European competition," said a textile exporter.

Fifty years in inward-looking right-wing dictatorship, which ended in the 1974 revolution, stunted Portugal's industrial growth. But the colonies won independence in 1975 and since then Portugal has struggled to find a place in modern Europe.

Portugal is the poorest country in western Europe, with wages about two-thirds of those in Spain. Poverty has meant many leave the country to work in northern Europe, Brazil and North America.

Portugal relies heavily on remittances from the three million or so emigrant workers to bolster its economy. Their freedom of movement between Common Market countries is likely to be the thorniest problem in the last set of negotiations.

Officials say the question, to be negotiated along with fishing, agriculture and budgetary matters, is politically delicate and will probably be postponed until after local elections on Dec. 12.

"In the end we will probably agree on the same seven year restriction as Greece," they said.

Negotiations and the lengthy red tape of accession over, Portugal must then begin a slow and painful transition from a country bordering on the Third World to a modern western European state.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:15 Cartoons
18:15 Children's Programme
18:30 Children's Programme
19:30 Local Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Arabic Programme on Women
22:30 Arabic Programme
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
20:30 Comedy: House Call
21:00 101 Great Paintings
22:00 News in Arabic
22:15 Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 Picnic Time
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instruments, Old Favorites
17:00 News Summary
18:00 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsday 06:30 The Bolton Estate 06:45 Letter from London 06:55

JORDAN TELEVISION

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:30 24 Hours, News Summary 07:30 Star Profile 07:45 British Music Since 1945 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Maa, Myth and Music 09:00 World News 09:30 24 Hours, News Summary 09:30 Command Performance 10:00 World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Brothers-in-Law 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:00 British Postcard 11:15 Watergate 11:25 Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 Sagittarius Rising 12:30 Smash of the Day Brothers-in-Law 13:00 World News 13:00 News About Britain 13:15 Before the Rock Set in 13:30 Love's Old Sweet Song 14:00 Radio Newsday 14:15 Britain 1982 14:45 Sports Roundup 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours, News Summary 15:30 Country Style 15:45 Grand Hotel 16:15 News Thoughts of God 16:30 John Peel 17:00 Radio Newsday 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:00 Commentary 18:15 My Music 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:00 Book Choice 19:15 My Music 19:45 Sports Roundup 20:00 World News 20:00 News About Britain 20:15 Radio Newsday 20:30 From the Promenade Concerts 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Peabody's Choice 22:00 World News 22:00 24 Hours, News Summary 22:30 Sports International 23:00 Network U.K. 23:15 Short Story 23:30 The London Sinfonietta 24:00 World News 06:00 The World Today 06:25 Book Choice 06:30 Financial News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports roundup 01:00 World News 01:00 Commentary 01:15 Classical Record Review 01:30 Quote, Unquote

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News Roundup; Reports, Actualities, News Summary 17:30 VOA Magazine Show: Americana, Science, Listeners' letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Special English Science and Technology Report 18:15 Feature: This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Dateline 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology 20:15 This is America 20:30 Music USA: Standards 21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Magazine Show 22:00 Special English News 22:10 Science and Technology 22:15 Music USA: Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report: News Newsletters' Voices, Correspondents' Reports, Analyses

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

* Yanks, at the British Council at 7:30 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* Jazz Now, at the American Centre.

MAGIC & VARIETY SHOW

* At the Haya Centre, at 4:00 p.m.

PLAY

* Plaza Suite, a play by American Playwrights, at Amman Marriott Hotel at 7:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42023
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84335

MUSEUMS

Pothore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qara' (Cliffside Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century

TODAY'S EVENTS

orientalist artists. Mountsah, Jabal Lweibeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Almas Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel. 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel. 1:30 p.m.
Rabbi Hirsch Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweibeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Haya, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Syrian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Epiphanius Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational) Meetings at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:40 Shajr
06:05 (Sunrise) Sharq
11:20 Dhulair
14:16 'Asr
16:36 Maghreb
18:03 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information department at Amman Airport tel. 82205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Agaba (RJ)
09:05 Damascus (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:40 Kuwait (RJ)
10:50 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
11:30 Tunis, Athens (TU)
11:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:30 Moscow (SV)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:20 Athens (GF)
18:40 London (BA)
19:20 Cairo (EA)
20:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KL)
20:15 Tripoli (LN)
20:40 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 London (BA)
21:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
08:30 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Baghdad (RJ)
09:45 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (EA)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
08:45 London (BA)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:30 Athens (GF)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:15 Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
12:15 Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:50 Madrid, Jeddah (SV)
17:30 Moscow (SV)
17:30

Randa Habib's
CORNER

More to Jordanian woman

I hope you all remember my friend the cartoonist who gave us in this corner a colourful description of the "modern Jordanian woman."

The same friend called me the other day and asked me to add some more details on the characteristics of the Jordanian woman. I am relaying the message and hope that you will receive it with a sense of humour...

The modern Jordanian woman during winter time has the "minkophilia". She wears her mink coat to go shopping. You can easily recognise her among the cartons of cucumbers and tomatoes pointing her beautifully lacquered finger to the vegetables of her choice. She wears her fur coat to go to the hairdresser, to pick up her son from school, in short, she wears it everywhere. And as soon as she sees you she tells you "Brr... it is so cold," so that you notice her "beautiful mink". If such a thing happens tell her, "What a beautiful fur you have here", otherwise you will break her heart.

Another characteristic of this elegant lady is that she participates in all the current activities. She takes flower arrangement lessons or newer still painting on silk. There also you cannot miss her because many rings sparkle on her fingers and these rings become stained with paint at the end of the lesson.

You will meet her at social gatherings and she would tell you all of a sudden: "Where did you spend your summer holidays?" And her innocent eyes will become round with astonishment when you tell her that you have not left Jordan. She will be stunned: "How can one spend three summer months without going to the French Riviera or the Canary Islands?"

Last, but not the least, our modern Jordanian looks after her husband. Besides the fact that she makes it a point to dress him with clothes made by an important designer (whose label should be apparent) she pesters him with the importance of wearing a Kolkpak now that winter is here. The husband of the modern Jordanian would be recognised by the astrakhan kolkpak he will wear and which will beautifully match with his wife's fur.

Queen Noor expects
3rd child in April

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor is expecting her third child in April 1983, an announcement by the Royal Court said Sunday.

The Queen, who married His Majesty King Hussein on June 15, 1978 has two sons; Prince Hamzah born March 29, 1980 and Prince Hashem born June 10, 1981.

NPC president to lead
\$12m loan negotiations

AMMAN (J.T.) — National Planning Council President (NPC) Hanna Odeh is to lead a team of officials to Rome to negotiate a \$12 million loan for the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC).

The team, which was scheduled to leave Sunday, will hold talks with the International Fund for Agriculture Development, which sent a team to Jordan last August to make a feasibility study on projects the money will be invested in.

An NPC spokesman said that the loan will be re-lent to small farmers, who will be using the money to finance drip-irrigation equipment, plastic coverings, the purchase of fertilisers, pesticides, farm machinery and support services including plant protection and marketing.

The spokesman said that the team will also be negotiating another loan from the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development which last summer sent a team to Amman to study loan prospects for the ACC. ACC Director Sami Al Sunna is on the team visiting Rome.

Hassan, world leaders
congratulate Hussein

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to His Majesty King Hussein on his 47th birthday anniversary.

In his cable Prince Hassan wished King Hussein, success in the leadership of Jordan and in his endeavours to serve Arab causes. King Hussein, who left Morocco for Paris Sunday evening, also received cables of good wishes from heads of state of Arab and foreign nations.

Cables came from King Hassan II of Morocco, Sultan Qaboos of Oman, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad of Kuwait, President Amin Gemayel

of Lebanon, the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet, U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Italian President Sandro Pertini, South Korean President Kim Il Sung, King Boudoin of Belgium and French President Francois Mitterrand.

On King Hussein's birthday an art exhibition by Basem Jawad opened at Aqaba Sunday. On display are photographs of King Hussein and the members of the royal family in addition to 40 paintings

and photographs depicting the Jordanian environment and national traditions.

The exhibition will last seven days.

Post offices around the country have been selling commemorative stamps issued to mark the occasion of the birthday of the King. These feature the holy places in Jerusalem and the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force which fought alongside Iraqi forces in the Gulf war.

'Happy birthday to you, JY1'

By Reem Habayeb
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Among those who celebrated His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, were Jordanian radio amateurs, who in their own way spread the word about the occasion all over the world through their wireless sets at home, and at the club's station in Al Hussein Sport City.

Members of the Royal Jordanian Radio Amateurs Society can communicate with other amateurs all over the world around the clock and then exchange cards to acknowledge the contact. It is a challenge for them to make as

many contacts as they can with as many different countries as possible. Almost every country has a club and members. Every amateur has a call sign which serves like a name for the amateur on air, and the prefix of the call sign always indicates the country from which the amateur is making the contact. So that anybody hearing on air JY as a prefix will know that the call is made from Jordan.

Starting from Nov. 11, till Nov. 17, the Royal Jordanian Radio Amateurs Society is holding a competition whereby any amateur from anywhere in the world who succeeds in making seven contacts

with Jordan during that time will be granted an award from the Jordanian Radio Club, signed by King Hussein, the initiator of the club, and himself a member with the call sign JY1.

Many of the Jordanian amateurs are going on air this week with the handle of JY7: JY being the call sign for Jordan, and 7 being the number designed for special events. The club's handle for example is JY6ZZ. However, because of the special event, it transmits under the handle of JY7ZZ.

So, JY1, happy birthday from all over the world.

Income tax revenue amounts
to JD 37 million in 1982

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Income Tax Department has collected JD 37 million since the start of 1982, according to its Director Abdullah Nsour.

He said that the current figure is JD 4 million above that collected in the same period last year, despite the fact that the new Income

Tax Law has reduced rates on some sectors of the people, thus reducing the overall tax revenues.

According to the new law, he said, the taxpayer has the right to discuss his or her financial status and income before a decision is made on the amount of tax to be paid. Dr. Nsour said.

Flamenco guitarist Serranito comes to Jordan

By Gamini Akmeemana
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Internationally-known Flamenco guitarist, Victor Monge "Serranito", now in Amman to give a performance at the Haya Arts Centre Monday at 8:00 p.m., still remembers the time when he was part of Los Serranitos, the small one who used to cry while playing with other children.

Some of that sensitivity is reflected in his music. Born in Madrid 40 years ago, he was given his first guitar at the age of eight—he recalls how his father bought that guitar for about 800 pesetas—about \$8 today—but an expensive gesture made by the Flamenco guitar enthusiast to his son.

It is doubtful if the father could have foreseen the virtuosity the son would display with the Flamenco guitar in the future. But Serranito made good use of it.

Today, after producing six records of his compositions, he is in a position to look back with satisfaction on his career, which has taken him to many of the world's major capitals. Currently he is touring the Middle East, accompanied by former-student turned performer, Francesca Castro.

He has no belief in astrology, but still thinks that the fact that he was born under the sign of Cancer may have something to do with his musical talent. But as far as one can tell, Serranito's skill depends

upon sheer hard work. His individual style brought him to the notice of Andre Segovia, whose brilliant music has influenced the younger musician.

Serranito, who teaches Flamenco art at Jerez, was selected by Spanish Television in 1977 for the International Folk Music Festival in Czechoslovakia to compete

with guitarists from 32 countries. He won the gold medal.

The performance in Jordan is another step towards a deeper international recognition of this sensitive performer. It is a lonely art, but it is the sort of loneliness that one looks forward to.

The concert is held in aid of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts.



Victor Monge Serranito

NCC to debate
Karak projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Construction of dams in Karak Governorate and a general survey of underground water in the region are among subjects to be discussed at the National Consultative Council's regular session to be held here Monday.

The session, to be held under the chairmanship of Speaker Sulaiman Arar will also hear the government's reply to a demand for opening a labour office in Ma'an, and will discuss a decision by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) to reduce the level of its services to refugees in Jordan.

Remaining parts of a Journalists Association draft law will also be reviewed by the council members.

Seminar to brief
students on
Forum Humanum

AMMAN (J.T.) — A special seminar will be held Monday at the University of Jordan to enlighten students on the aims of the Forum Humanum, a world youth organisation, and its goals and achievements. Several teachers from Yarmouk University and the University of Jordan will speak at the seminar. A similar seminar will be held at Yarmouk University at a later date.

3,500 to vote in Jerash
municipal elections today

JERASH (J.T.) — Nearly 3,500 voters will cast ballots in a municipal election which will be held here Monday.

Women will be allowed to vote for the first time and special polling centres have been assigned for the purpose, according to Jerash District Governor Fayez Al Abbadi.

He said that each voter would be required to produce his or her identity card or passport before voting.

He told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra that in accordance with the Municipalities Law each citizen living who has reached the age of 19 and in Jerash District has the right to vote, regardless whether he or she was paying tax or any sort of fees to the municipality or not.

According to Mr. Abbadi, 1,500 people voted in the previous municipal election held 15 years ago. He did not say however, if women had been nominated.

Altogether 14 candidates from two blocs are contesting seven seats in the new council and two committees of 12 members have been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Abbadi to supervise the election.

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Alia colours get a facelift -- exterior as well as interior

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — To give its aircraft an outstanding national identity Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has decided to re-design and re-paint the interior as well as the exterior of all its planes.

To that effect, the design and photography department of Alia's Public Relations Office has undertaken a thorough study, setting up all its design projects on the basis that "Alia is becoming so big an international airline and hence should reflect a unique image outside the country, Farouk T. Lambaz, design and photography manager, told the Jordan Times.

After several local trials and consultation with a professional design firm in the United States (3D International, Houston), the outcome was "to use the Royal Crown in its designs and the colours of the Jordanian flag—white, black, green and red—in its new paints," the designer said.

The final design project, which was approved by Alia's management has actually been implemented on one of its planes, a TriStar 727.

In painting the exterior of the plane, "white was used for the upper part of the body mounted by a red tail while the lower part of

the body, the belly, was painted in red. Both parts, however, were separated by stripes of black, white, red, and green," Mr. Lambaz said.

He added that the upper part of the engine was painted in white and red was used for its lower part. The side of the engine was decorated by stripes of the same colours of the flag.

He said that for decoration, the Royal Crown in gold was centred on the red tail. Both sides of the upper part of the plane were decorated by the name of the airline. "Since the full name of the airline is too long and requires a lot of space it was decided to shorten it in both languages, Arabic and English, to 'Royal Jordanian'," Mr. Lambaz explained.

The whole job was done by local engineers and staff which "indicates Alia's hard efforts and self-sufficiency," he added.

Besides paintings, the job included technical drawings which "are the designs in right measurements such as the size of the crown and words as well as the length and the width of the stripes," the design and photography manager said.

He clarified that because the aircraft is exposed to cold temperature and sun heat at high altitudes the colours would crack and

fade with time. "So maintenance for colours entirely depends on technical drawings for they are the guidelines to follow."

The plans and designs for the interior of the aircraft were also done by Alia's design department.

The responsibility for implementation, however, was given to Lockheed, the firm which produces Alia's TriStar planes. "Design projects and colours chosen were submitted to the firm to implement on the materials required," Mr. Lambaz said.

Soft and warm colours were selected for the inside of the plane. Shades of red, green and white were the basic colours used for materials. The Royal Crown, the

"A" (first letter of Alia), and palm trees were the main decorations of the various materials. The "A" was used for seat covers.

For wall panelling two designs were chosen, one with the Royal Crown and the "A" design and the other with the Royal Crown and the palm tree design. Colours of orange, off-white, brown, and various shades of green were used for the different material needed," the designer said.

The national folklore was manifested by the Jordanian designed rugs used on the bulk heads. "They are the blocks that separates the economy, business and first class sections," Mr. Lambaz clarified.

Longitudinal stripes of beige and orange were the designs and colours used for curtains. Dark colours, however, were used for carpets. "We have decided to use dark brown with orange for light colours would easily get dirty," he said.

He added that Alia Engineering Department is always ready to maintain and replace any material in case of getting worn out. "We are supplied with the same newly-designed material from the firm and we have skilled manpower to continuously maintain the interior and the exterior of our planes," Mr. Lambaz said.

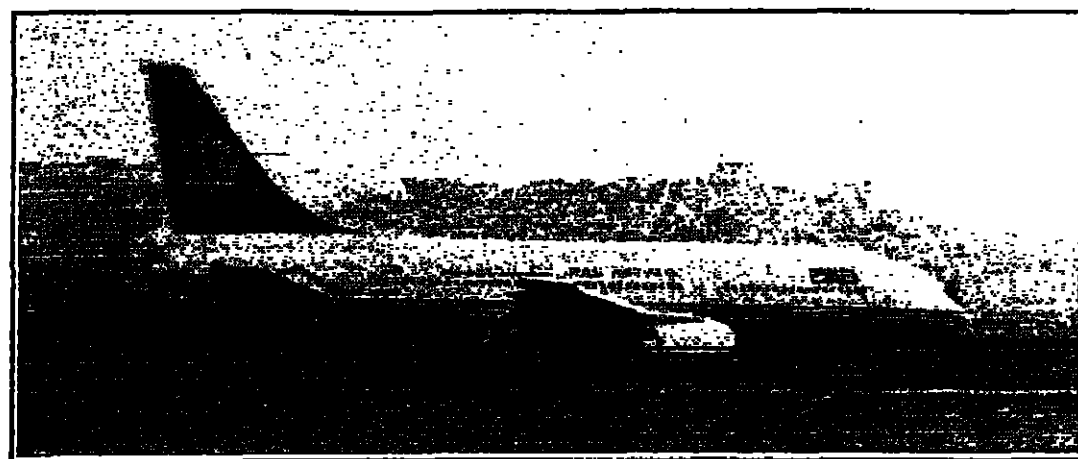
Early this month, however, an Alia Boeing 707, leased by Sierra

Leone, was also newly-painted and designed by Alia's design and photography department. "Its flag colours—blue, green, and white—were used in painting the exterior of the plane," the manager of the design department said. He added that the national logo of Sierra Leone, a lion's head, was designed on the tail and it is the same logo of Sierra Airlines too.

Alia's Engineering Department implemented the design for the interior of the plane. "Dark blue, pink and purple were the colours used for the interior of the plane. All our plans and designs were approved by Sierra Leone Airline," Mr. Lambaz said.

The entire job was accomplished in two weeks. Mr. Lambaz said that it took them 10 days to finish the design plans and four days to paint the body of the plane and implement the design for the interior of the plane.

Alia plans to put "all its efforts and skills" in re-painting all its planes by its local staff. "It will take us quite a long time to finish all the planes for we are now busy moving to the new airport, Queen Alia International Airport. Meanwhile, one plane after the other, will be parked in the hangar to be re-painted," Mr. Lambaz concluded.



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Questions and answers

BECAUSE big does not have to be important. Zarqa, Jordan's second biggest city, is not necessarily the second important among our cities and towns. If it were, municipal services provided to its residents would not be so inadequate that whoever could afford to move to another part of the country would do so without hesitation.

Planners could understand and convince us that continuous unplanned growth and expansion is the cause of Zarqa's lingering aches. What successive municipal councils could do about it, however, is another problem altogether.

Elections for a new city council were scheduled for late November. Women were to participate in the municipal polls for the first time, and over 30,000 (out of a few hundred thousand) residents registered to elect a mayor and his new 9-member council. All went well until the government decided a few days ago that elections would not be held and an appointed committee of nine men would run the city's affairs for two years.

The government's action was legal and

within its jurisdiction, but reasons behind the move were not disclosed except for the fact that the outgoing council was dissolved two weeks before its mandate expired because most members resigned prematurely.

Speculations on why the government suspended the elections are many. Some suggest that municipal candidates were not suitable or qualified enough to be elected city councillors whereas others singled out undesirable segregation of individual candidates into election blocs as the main reason for the government's intervention.

Other theories may still emerge, and many will argue that an appointed city council for Zarqa, and for many other Jordanian cities and towns, had always been better disposed to do the job of running city affairs more efficiently than an elected council. What we will keep thinking about, however, is whether any reason is good enough for resorting to appointing officials when citizens want and can elect their own representatives, be it for good or bad. What answers has the government?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: An oath renewed

His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, Sunday, a dear occasion to the hearts of our people, expresses the deep ties of affection between the people and their leader. It is a reminder of the King's national attitudes and practices, championed courageously at both the pan-Arab and international levels, including the forthcoming mission at the head of the seven-member Arab committee to France, the Soviet Union and China.

The King, as a leader and a man could gain the esteem and confidence of the Jordanian-Palestinian people, the Arab Nation and the world.

The Jordanian family while congratulating the

leader on this dear occasion, which concurs with his present visit to Fez, realises that he chose to celebrate the occasion with a new effort to serve the Arab cause, as part of his tireless and energetic drive for realising the nation's aspirations and restoring its rights.

The Jordanian family, in the face of the selfless sacrifices of the King, renews the oath, to pursue an integral course behind the leader, and continue the courageous march he heads wisely and with great subtlety till the dawn breaks, and the nation regains lost horizons and restores its place as an oasis for peace and prosperity.

Al Dustour: An occasion for pride

While celebrating the birthday of His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian family expresses deep appreciation of the leader's consistent drive, which gave Jordan its present respectable position among world nations. His personal life-record has been that of a glorious struggle to achieve the goals of the nation, and the development of the country.

No wonder the present occasion occurs when the King is on a visit to Morocco, in an effort to prepare the way for the tour that is to take him to three capitals of United Nations Security Council permanent member-states, to defend Arab rights, and to call for an end to the sufferings of the Arab people of Palestine.

The role the King has chosen is that of struggle

and sacrifice for Arab prosperity and dignity. The governing of Jordan has invariably been a means for not only serving the people, but also for achieving the goals of the Arab Nation, and aspirations for unity, freedom and dignified life.

It is our people's right to feel proud on this happy occasion, as, led by the King, our people have been able to overcome difficulties, face challenges and construct a strong, stable and prosperous homeland, whose example is being followed by numerous developing countries.

As we send our warmest congratulations to the King and the Jordanian people on this occasion, we express full confidence in the future, no matter what the challenges are, under the leadership of a wise and courageous monarch.

Mozambique now means business

By Ian Christie
 Reuter

MAPUTO — Marxist Mozambique, a country in the front line of confrontation with South Africa, seems ready to enter a close economic relationship with the European Community. After spurning the Common Market's offers of entry to the Lome convention for the past five years, Mozambique has informed the Community that it is now ready to talk business.

The Lome convention, which links 63 developing African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries to the Community, giving most ACP exports free access to the community, is to be renegotiated next year.

Mozambique will take part in the negotiations for the first time, having previously participated only as an observer. President Samora Machel sent a letter to this effect to Brussels earlier this month, replying to a community invitation sent last June.

The bait is development aid. Mozambique received community food assistance this year as well as last year but the common market made project aid conditional on participation in next year's negotiations.

European diplomatic sources here say there are about \$8.5 million available for "unassociated countries" this year. Mozambique would now appear to be eligible

for some of this.

If Mozambique signs the new convention — and European diplomats say participation is an indication there is a strong possibility — more Community loans will become available. This would have an important effect on projects of the nine-nation Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The SADCC includes landlocked Lome members such as Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Zambia and Malawi. The main objective of these black African countries is to reduce their economic dependence on white minority-ruled South Africa's ports, roads and railways.

Mozambique and Angolan ports offer the main alternatives to South African trade routes. The Common Market has been prevented until now from financing development work on these routes because Angola and Mozambique had not signed the Lome pact.

Angola has now said that it too is ready to participate in the next round of talks.

Mozambique's reluctance to associate itself with Lome until now seems to have stemmed from the view that the convention is based on an unequal relationship.

The first sign that Mozambique might be shifting its position came in July when it signed a \$600,000 food aid deal with West Germany, that contained a clause implying

acceptance of Bonn's position on the legal status of Berlin.

The economic reasons for Mozambique's decision to participate in the Lome talks are that it is desperately short of foreign exchange to finance its ambitious development projects and to offset losses in earnings caused by drought.

Mozambique's Eastern bloc allies are providing extensive development assistance in industry and agriculture. A \$55 million Soviet credit agreement was signed in Moscow last April. But this, and the project financing that has come from U.N. agencies and several West European countries, is not enough.

Mozambique has also been negotiating for several years for admission to the Socialist bloc's Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON). Unlike Lome, however, COMECON is basically an association of industrialised countries and Mozambican officials acknowledge that it has difficulty in integrating developing nations. So that door to economic help appears closed for the time being.

But there are also political reasons for developing closer ties with Western Europe. Faced with increasing guerrilla activity, which it says is backed by South Africa, Mozambique wants to win Western friends and further isolate South Africa in internal circles.

DE FACTONOMICS

World recession and how to tackle it

By T.A. Jaber

During the last three years, the world economy has been experiencing a severe economic recession unprecedented since the great depression of the 1930's. National income in the industrialised countries witnessed very slow growth, if any. In 1981, the rate of growth was limited to one per cent.

It is true that inflation went down in most countries to 6-8 per cent as compared with a two-digit inflation before 1979. Unemployment, however, worsens in the industrialised countries where, at present, more than thirty million workers are unemployed.

The rate of unemployment reached in all of these countries about 10 per cent, the only exception is Japan (2.5 per cent) with unemployment high, the social security systems in the Western countries are facing serious tests of maintaining their solvency.

World recession has other unpleasant manifestations. Due to the decline in demand, both domestic and external, many firms are getting bankrupt. Bankruptcy has led to

the closedown of thousands of small establishments in the industrialised countries. However, it is no longer confined to small firms, but other famous and large corporations are on the verge of bankruptcy such as airlines, industrial firms, watchmakers and others.

In times of worldwide recession, the developing countries are hit the most. Thus, their slow rate of growth further widens the existing gap between themselves and the industrialised countries.

New employment opportunities are not sufficient enough to meet the number of new entries into the labour market, which dramatizes their chronic unemployment. While the unemployed in the industrialised countries can meet his basic needs through social security payments, the unemployed in the developing countries mostly ends up in misery.

Many developing countries are badly indebted to foreign public and private funds and banks. The developing countries as external debts are estimated at \$500 billion. Some

countries like Mexico and Poland are threatened by total default and have required rescue arrangements including the rescheduling of debts. In the present situation of stagnating demand for the developing countries' exports, the possibility of an international financial crisis is not remote unless concerted action at all levels is undertaken.

With the declining demand for oil, the oil-exporting countries have not been able to escape the adverse repercussions of world recession. World demand for oil went down by about one third as compared to its 1979 level. The pressure on oil prices shifted and OPEC became endangered due to the practice of price-cutting by certain members, particularly Iran and Libya.

Current account surplus of oil-exporting countries went down drastically from \$65 billion in 1981 to \$20 billion in 1982. The Gulf Cooperation Council members are reconsidering their priorities to

reallocate their funds, which are far less than the levels of previous years.

The worldwide recession cannot be faced by narrow nationalistic policies, particularly in the industrial countries. The large economies of the United States, the European community and Japan have special responsibilities to drag the world out of its deep slump. This is due to their overwhelming weight in the international economy in terms of income, trade, finance and other indicators.

While it is justified for each country to pursue the production and trade policies most fit with its direct interest, large economies should ignore the considerable impact of their domestic policies on the rest of the world, particularly on the developing countries.

This necessarily leads to pin-pointing areas of disorder and tension that must be dealt with within an international perspective.

1- The meetings of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) which

are due to be held in Geneva late this month should find ways to limit the trend towards protectionism and open ways for expanding international trade particularly the exports of Third World countries.

2- Official development assistance to the developing countries should be increased in the light of their worsened situation as concerns foreign debt repayments and balance of payments deficits. It can be noted here that Saudi Arabia this year has become the biggest donor of development assistance.

3- There is also a need for creating more harmony in foreign exchange markets and the capital markets.

4- The North-South dialogue ought to be given due attention from the industrialised countries.

The international economy is presently at the crossroad. I hope that major countries will shoulder their responsibilities and help all others grow and prosper.

Mr. Botha on the correct path

By David Reid
 Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — A broad cross-section of South Africa's white voters this week gave the green light for Prime Minister P.W. Botha to press ahead with his plans to bring coloureds (mixed race) and Asians into the parliamentary system.

In the next few months he faces the difficult task of convincing these two population groups that the constitutional changes are viable without participation of the black majority. The ruling National Party's success in three of four parliamentary by-elections in the beginning of this month was at the expense of parties to both right and left who oppose Mr. Botha's reform programme — the right because they see it as a first step towards majority rule and the left because it excludes blacks from the proposed new structure.

The polls covered a microcosm of white society — farmers, academics, businessmen, workers, students and the retired — living in urban Johannesburg, the university town of Stellenbosch in Cape province, the largely rural Orange Free State and the port and naval base of Walvis Bay. Except in Johannesburg, the turnout was remarkably high for by-elections.

It was over 80 per cent in Parys in the Orange Free State, where the governing party fought off a strong challenge from the conservatives, formed from National Party rebels, and the extremist Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP). In Johannesburg north, the official opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) retained its safe seat, but with a reduced majority over the rival New Republic Party (NRP), with feels Mr. Botha's reform plans offer scope for non-violent change. The National Party held Parys and Stellenbosch and won the new seat of Walvis Bay, a South African enclave in disputed Namibia (South West Africa).

An obviously delighted — and relieved — Mr. Botha hailed the mini-election result as proof that he was on the correct path. He said the right had no alternative message and were merely creating unnecessary divisions and bitterness. The PFP, he said, had put up a poor show.

Relief was also evident in first, tentative reactions from black and coloured leaders. In comments quoted by the liberal, anti-apartheid Rand Daily Mail, they saw the by-election results as a clear indication that white voters would back Mr. Botha if he opted for a programme which included the blacks.

Dr. Oscar Diomo, secretary-general of the predominantly Zulu Inkatha movement, with claims 350,000 members, said the results meant the prime minister could

introduce real reform without fearing a backlash. He made it clear that by real reform he meant inclusion of blacks.

David Curry, national chairman of the coloured Labour Party, said: "Bringing coloureds and Indians into the new constitutional dispensation is not going to solve the problem. As long as the national party views blacks as citizens of the homelands there will not be peace in South Africa."

Prime Minister Botha badly needs the support of both the Labour Party, main representative of South Africa's 2.5 million coloureds, and the Indian Reform Party, drawn from the 800,000-strong Asian community, to make the proposed constitutional reform work.

The plans call for an executive president, a three-chamber parliament and local authorities with increased powers. The Labour and Indian Reform Parties, after a cool initial reaction to the proposals, are due to make up their minds at congresses in January — just before parliament opens in Cape Town.

It is clear that much hard bargaining is in prospect if Mr. Botha is to overcome the doubts in the non-white ranks. The Labour and Indian Reform Parties both belong to the black alliance, whose chairman is the Zulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, a vociferous opponent of the Botha plan because

of its exclusion of South Africa's 21 million blacks. Only last month the alliance passed a resolution opposing the reform plan.

The usually pro-government daily, The Citizen, warned in a leading article that the threat posed by the conservatives, led by former Cabinet Minister Andries Treurnicht, was far from over, despite the nationalists' by-election successes. Dr. Treurnicht, often dubbed the arch-priest of apartheid, has meanwhile renewed an appeal for cooperation with HNP, whose leader Jaap Marais has also called for a "conservative front" against the nationalists.

The two white supremacist parties failed to forge an electoral alliance before this week's voting. Meanwhile opposition newspapers have been giving unusually generous praise to Mr. Botha.

The brightest news from this week's by-elections, The Rand Daily Mail said, was that the prime minister had promptly interpreted the results as a mandate to go ahead with his plans for change. But the newspaper added, many nationalists conceded privately that the reform plans fell very short of what needed to be done.

"We welcome positive moves by the government... yet one simple fact should be remembered. South Africa could turn a constitution on its head, but if it failed ultimately to meet the minimum demands of all its peoples it might just as well have changed at all," an editorial said.

U.N. on strike?

By Michael Littlejohns
 Reuter

Personal files

UNITED NATIONS — Nearing the first anniversary of his appointment, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is in deep trouble with his United Nations staff.

Deeply disappointed by what they call his record of unfulfilled promises, hundreds of U.N. staff have stopped work and held protest demonstrations, disrupting some U.N. meetings. There has been talk of a full-scale strike if their grievances are not soon dealt with. As the General Assembly will be in session until Dec. 21, a strike would create enormous difficulties, a fact that adds urgency to the secretary general's need to pacify his employees.

While lowly clerical workers, security guards, maintenance men and others in the so-called general service grades form the core of the protest movement, professional staff, some of them senior officers with academic degrees, have joined in. An executive aide to Mr. Perez de Cuellar participated in a recent slow march by more than 1,500 employees. In part, it was to register their dismay that the secretary general failed to obtain freedom for 21 U.N. workers held in political jails.

Argentina, Israel, Uganda and Afghanistan are among countries named in that complaint. But perhaps the best-known case is that of a Polish woman from the secretariat, Alicja Wesolowska, who was jailed in Warsaw as an alleged spy.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, and Secretary General Kurt Waldheim before him, tried repeatedly to obtain clemency for the woman, who was sentenced by a secret tribunal after U.N. officials were denied permission to see her. Many staff felt that the secretary general could have used leverage in the affair by informing the Polish government that he would not appoint any Pole to the secretariat as long as Miss Wesolowska was in jail.

Instead, he not only engaged a Polish diplomat as under secretary general for conference services but retained the new man's Polish predecessor, also a diplomat, as a consultant.

A U.N. spokesman insisted that Mr. Perez de Cuellar raised the Wesolowska problem every time he received a Polish government representative. Still, many staff are not persuaded that he is doing enough to free her colleague. They say that her health has deteriorated in prison and that even if released soon, she is a broken woman.

Among other complaints by the staff against their 62-year-old Peruvian boss is their exclusion from decision-making, continued contravening of the U.N. charter by government being permitted to interfere in appointments and promotions, and a system of personnel files that contains data about workers that they are not allowed to read.

It is generally acknowledged that staff morale declined sharply during the final year in office of Mr. Waldheim, who was preoccupied by his aspirations for an unprecedented third five-year term.

By nature he was more interested in international politics than humdrum administration and U.N. employees complained that he did little or nothing to help them, leaving personnel matters largely in the hands of senior aides. Because Mr. Perez de Cuellar promised mass gatherings of U.N. workers shortly after he took office in January and again last September, it seemed he was personally according top priority to their problems. Many now say he has let them down.

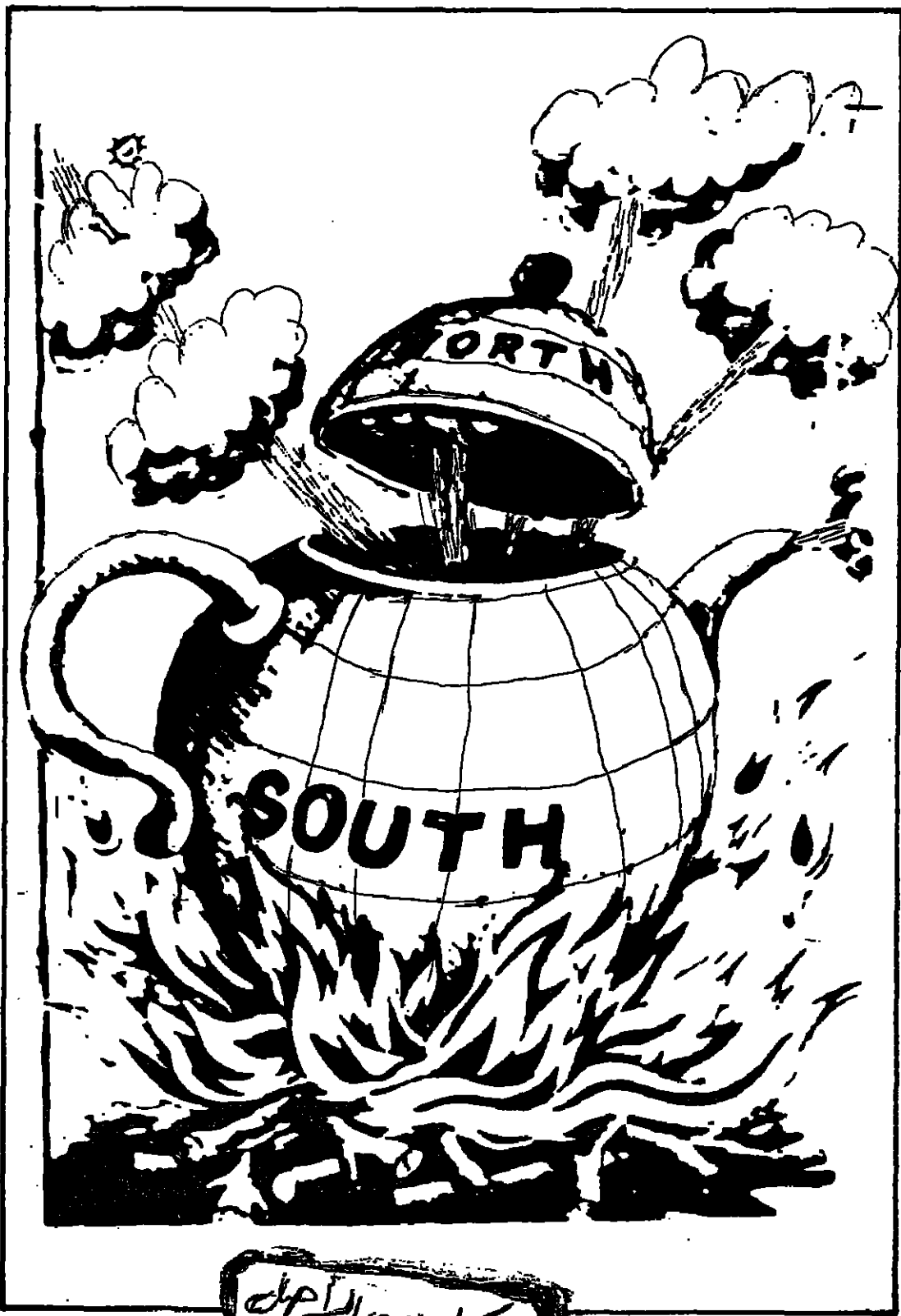
Susanna Johnston, American president of the 10,000-strong staff union, says she tends to place greater blame on aides of the secretary general held over from the Waldheim era.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar did not come to office wielding a new broom. Relatively few faces have changed in the upper echelons of the U.N. administration. He is not regarded as a mover or a shaker and his low-key approach to the job has often been remarked upon. Some staff say that he has let things slide instead of following through on his promises to the workers.

Pay in the United Nations is fairly high — with allowances, a relatively junior officer may earn \$50,000 a year — and staff with permanent contracts are virtually guaranteed against dismissal. But there is a widely detested caste system that evidently the secretary general has done little to change.

Professional staff are a privileged group and general service employees have limited opportunities to enter their pampered ranks — a fact that many professionals also decry.

There is also admitted sexism — blamed in part on member governments that refuse to nominate women for U.N. jobs. Both Mr. Waldheim and Mr. Perez de Cuellar promised to engage more women decision-makers, but the gross imbalance between the sexes remains, especially in the best-paid jobs.



هكذا من الامم

By Rangaswami Parthasarathy

Renter

Film stars turn the pitch of South Indian politics

MADRAS, India — Screen stars and partisan films are a potent political factor in many parts of South India, sometimes forcing national parties to take a back seat.

Cinema idols have dominated politics in Tamil Nadu state for more than a decade and have recently flexed their popular muscle in two other southern states, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Tamil Nadu, the pull of Tamil-language film power has been so intense that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I)

has been unable to capture power since 1969.

None of the parties has been able to dent the influence of the ruling film-dominated All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) and its main rival, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK).

"The degree to which Tamil films have been used for political purposes is unparalleled in other Indian regional cinema," American scholar Robert L. Hardgrave said in a recent magazine interview.

The political power of the film stars has been built on thousands of fan clubs in every part of the state.

"When a film comes to town that has their hero in it, these clubs celebrate the opening by decorating the theatre, hiring bands and distributing sweets ..." Mr. Hardgrave said.

"They are an important base for the political aspirations of the actors. For example, when (Tamil Nadu chief minister) M.G. Ramachandran entered politics the fan clubs provided him with an organisational network."

Mr. Ramachandran, matinee-idol-turned-politician and known simply as "M.G.R.," confirmed his political supremacy in September when his party won a parliamentary by-election and inflicted a crushing defeat on the Congress (I) candidate, who lost his deposit.

It was the founder of the DMK, C.N. Annadurai, who introduced film culture into Tamil Nadu politics in the 1960s. He was himself an actor and stage and screen writer.

He encouraged M.G.R., exploiting his screen image as the in-

corruptible do-gooder, a man without vices who protected the weak and dried the tears of women in distress.

The campaign yielded rich dividends for the party, which captured political power in 1969. M.G.R. broke away from the DMK in 1972 and formed his own party, the AIADMK.

Cho Ramaswami, playwright, journalist and film actor, attributes the tremendous popularity of movie performers in Tamil Nadu to the fact that the cinema is the most widespread medium of entertainment.

Film stars get more exposure than politicians and are firmly entrenched in the hearts of the illiterate masses through the image of the ideal hero they project, he says.

The Congress (I) in Tamil Nadu also has a movie star in its fold. Sivaji Ganesan, but its attempts to gain ground by boosting his image have failed to produce results.

One reason is that Ganesan lacks the political experience and training of M.G.R.

In recent months the influence of film power has spread to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, pos-

ing a threat to the ruling Congress (I).

The threat is more vocal and organised in Andhra Pradesh where N.T. Rama Rao, hero of over 200 Telugu language films, has formed a political party called Telegu Desam.

Such is the reverence and awe inspired by his screen portrayals of Hindu deities that audiences are said to have prostrated themselves before his picture in theatres.

Rama Rao has launched a vigorous campaign, visiting far-flung corners of the state and drawing large crowds to his van converted

into platform, office and bedroom.

Speaking from the improvised platform, he tells cheering crowds that his first concern is to protect the honour and prestige of the Telegus. He promises good-quality rice at cheap prices, free meals for poor children, unemployment pay and electricity and cheap transport to the villages.

In Karnataka, the film star who may be causing anxiety to Congress (I) leaders is 50-year-old Raj Kumar, who was acted in 200 Kannada language pictures. He was the leading figure in a recent controversy over the question of making the teaching of Kannada compulsory in all schools in the state.

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SPORTS

McNamara, Navratilova win World Mixed Doubles

HOUSTON (R) — Second seeds Peter McNamara of Australia and Martina Navratilova of the U.S. defeated unseeded Americans Sherwood Stewart and Joanne Russell 6-4, 6-3, 7-6 Saturday night to win the \$400,000 World Mixed Doubles Championship.

McNamara, the 10th-ranked men's singles player, and Navratilova, number one among the women, split a \$100,000 first prize, the largest in mixed doubles history.

McNamara later credited Navratilova with carrying most of the load.

"She played very well," he said.

"It's hard not to win in mixed doubles when the woman isn't making any errors. That's where

you hope to pick up a few easy points."

Stewart and Russell were clearly outplayed until the final set when they put up a late challenge.

McNamara served for the match but lost the game on the strength of two blistering returns by Stewart, the number one doubles player on the Grand Prix tour this year.

Stewart then held service at love to set up the tiebreaker. At 4-all, McNamara blasted a service winner at Russell and then set up match point off Stewart's serve with a crosscourt forehand winner that clipped the sideline.

Stewart missed a forehand return on Navratilova's serve to finish the one-hour and 35-minute

match.

"We never really felt threatened on my serve," Navratilova said. "Joanne has always had problems returning against me. Even going into the tiebreaker I thought we had the advantage because they were having a harder time holding than we were."

Stewart and Russell earned \$75,000 as losing finalists.

South Korea's Kim suffers severe brain damage after fight with Mancini

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (R) — South Korean boxer Duk Koo Kim was fighting for his life Saturday night following a two-hour brain operation after he was knocked unconscious in a bid to win the World Boxing Association lightweight title.

A hospital official said Kim, 23, was suffering from severe brain damage caused by internal bleeding in the brain and described his condition as "very critical, probably terminal."

Kim went down after a left-right combination in the 14th round of his bout against champion Ray (Boom Boom) Mancini of the United States.

When Kim went down, referee Richard Green knew he was hurt, halted the bout and dispensed with counting him out.

The South Korean was carried out of the ring on a stretcher to an ambulance which rushed him to hospital.

After a strong start in the fight, Kim suffered a sustained beating but kept on battling and was never defenceless until the end.

Sugar Ray Leonard—biggest name in sport in his prime

BALTIMORE, Maryland (R) — Sugar Ray Leonard used a gold medal won in the 1976 Montreal Olympics to launch a professional career that made him one of the richest boxers of all time, with gross earnings of nearly 40 million dollars.

Only Muhammad Ali, the former world heavyweight champion, made more money in the ring, an estimated 60 million dollars in a much longer career than Leonard's.

Ali and Leonard had a lot more in common than large purses.

Both fighters were the biggest names in the sport in their prime.

Both were handsome and loaded with charisma. Both were impeccable dressers outside the ring.

And both could conduct a press conference with more aplomb than many presidents and prime ministers.

Leonard won 32 of his 33 professional bouts. The only defeat

was administered by Roberto Duran, who took the World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight title from Leonard on a controversial, 15-round points decision in Montreal on June 20, 1980.

Five months later in the New Orleans Superdome, with the elusive Leonard giving Duran a boxing lesson for seven rounds, Duran quit and walked to his corner in the eighth.

Leonard had his title back, and Duran suffered a humiliation from which he never would recover.

The disgraced Panamanian, the epitome of a brave ring warrior throughout his career, said he had been too sick to continue because of stomach cramps.

That set up a "unification" bout between Leonard and Thomas (hit man) Hearns, the World Boxing Association (WBA) welterweight champion, in Las Vegas on September 16, 1981.

It was a close, exciting battle until the middle of the 14th round, when Leonard opened up with a barrage of punches that staggered Hearns and the referee stopped the fight.

Leonard came out of the rugged match with a large swelling under his left eye, and that may have been the beginning of the trouble

that afflicted him eight months later.

He stopped Bruce Finch in a title bout last February 15, and that was his last fight. While training for a title defence against Roger Stafford last May 14, Leonard's vision became blurred and he decided to visit a doctor.

After a few days in the gym, you could see he had boxing in his blood. He was what we call a "natural."

After winning the Olympic gold medal, Ray told reporters he had no interest in turning professional. "This was my last fight. My journey has ended, my dream is fulfilled."

But his plans soon changed. His mother became ill. Then came paternity suit, which was lay

dropped, and he married his mother, Juanita. Ray never denied being the boy's father, and fact had a picture of his son pasted on the side of one of his boxing shoes all during the Olympics.

Top of all this, his father suffered a near-fatal illness.

Ray called a friend, Janks Minton, who introduced him to lawyer Mike Trainer. It was Trainer who formed the corporation that cornered Leonard and steered him along the road to fame and fortune.

"I meant what I said about fighting after the Olympics," he said of his decision to become a professional. "But suddenly we were a lot of things in consider—my family, my son, Ray Jr. and me."

Under the deal with his trainers, Ray was the sole stockholder in his own company. He drew a salary of \$475 a week from his boxing earnings. The rest of his money, he invested in stocks and bonds.

He bought a 65,000-dollar house for his parents in Palmdale and built a home for himself in a nearby town, where he lives with his wife and son.

Ray never had to go through the small-purse stage of most upstart professional boxers. He was under contract to fight on the ABC television network and received \$41,000 for his first match, a round points decision over Vega on Feb. 5, 1977.

Trainer made a shrewd move hiring Angelo Dundee, trainer of Muhammad Ali and many other champions, as Leonard's manager, adviser and chief cornerman.

Ray enjoyed a meteoric rise to the top of the welterweight division under Dundee's guidance and trainer made sure he invested his money wisely.

Ray remembers having few clothes and no spending money.

Gethu talks glowingly about her famous son, whom she would have liked to have seen become a singer like Ray Charles. "Ray was singing in the church choir until he was 14," she recalls. "I just figured that's what he was going to do the rest of his life."

Cicero Leonard says of Ray: "He was a funny sort of kid. He never gave us a bit of trouble, in or out of school. He was always kind of hanging back. It used to worry me some. But Ray didn't like doing anything physical. He was always kind of peaceable."

So mother and father were both surprised when Ray announced one day that he planned to take up boxing.

Dave Jacobs, who trained Ray as an amateur and was with him when he won the Olympic Championship, recalls the first time he saw him.

"When he first walked into my gym, Ray was close to 14 and real scrawny looking—maybe 100 pounds soaking wet. He was real shy at the start, almost bashful.

Australia responds strongly to England's first innings score

PERTH (R) — Australian captain Greg Chappell injected much-needed authority into his side's batting with an inspiring century against England in the first cricket test here Sunday.

Chappell hammered 117 as Australia responded strongly to England's first innings total of 411 by reaching 333 for six at the close of the third day of the five-day match.

Chappell provided the poise and polish which Australia lacked when they were resoundingly beaten in all three tests against Pakistan during the recent tour for which he was unavailable.

The Australian skipper batted 261 minutes, struck two sixes and 11 fours, and shared a compelling fourth wicket partnership of 141 in 118 minutes with Kim Hughes, who lost the leadership after the humiliation in Pakistan.

Australia, who resume after Monday's rest day 78 behind with four wickets left on a good batting pitch, seem to have put the game on course for a draw after a day when spectators were well behaved following Saturday's crowd incidents.

A running brawl involving players, spectators and police in the final session led to Australian fast

medium bowler Terry Alderman suffering a shoulder injury which he was Sunday told would keep him out of action for at least three weeks.

Police were out in force when play resumed Sunday morning on a day of landmarks set by Chappell and England all-rounder Ian Botham.

Chappell's hundred was his 21st in tests and he now shares with former left hander Neil Harvey the second highest total of centuries for Australia behind Sir Donald Bradman, whose tally of 29 is the world test record.

Botham set a record by becoming the first player to score 3,000 runs and take 250 wickets in tests. He reached the batting landmark on Friday and claimed his 250th wicket by dismissing Allan Border cheaply before lunch.

Border's dismissal for eight continued the lean spell the left hander endured in Pakistan and came during a shaky phase for Australia when they resumed at 30 for no wicket.

Opener Graeme Wood went to fast bowler Bob Willis for 29 and Border's departure to a catch by wicketkeeper Bob Taylor made Australia 76 for two.

Opener John Dyson was trapped leg before for 52 by off spinner Geoff Miller's first delivery of the match but from that point—123 for three—Chappell and Hughes decisively tilted the balance.

Chappell survived an uncertain start against some short fast bowling and found his touch with punishing strokes against Derek Pringle's medium pace. Miller and fast bowler Norman Cowans, whom he struck for 14 in one over.

Australia's captain completed his half century in a 120 minutes from 86 balls. He and Hughes reached the 50 partnership in 49 minutes and completed their century stand in 98 minutes.

Vice-captain Hughes blossomed after a quiet start and batted 118 minutes and hit seven fours before falling to Miller.

Australia's progress was checked in the final session when Willis had Chappell brilliantly caught by Allan Lamb at third man and Botham sent back Rodney Marsh for naught without addition to the score.

But David Hookes, with an unbeaten 35 in his first test since early 1980, and nightwatchman Geoff Lawson took Australia safely through the final 15 minutes.

Arguello's advisor alleges Pryor's handlers used illegal substances

MIAMI (R) — Alexis Arguello's chief advisor said Sunday he had filed a protest with the World Boxing Association (WBA) alleging Aaron Pryor's handlers used illegal substances to revive the WBA junior welterweight champion during his successful title defence Friday night.

"It was clear to us, and to just about everybody that Pryor was sniffing a substance—which is

illegal—between rounds and we understand his handlers were using an illegal substance in his water," Bill Miller, the Nicaraguan boxer's agent and advisor said.

"We are also protesting, and demanding a rematch, because Pryor failed to take a mandatory urinalysis test within an hour after the fight," Miller added.

Pryor's trainer, Carl (Panama) Lewis, denied to reporters that any illicit substances had been used in the corner and asserted that the U.S. boxer had taken the required urinalysis test.

"They're crazy. We did nothing illegal," Lewis said.

The unbeaten Pryor battered Arguello senseless with a barrage of more than a dozen blows, forcing the referee to stop the bout 66 seconds into the 14th round.

Both Miller and Arguello's manager and long-time confidante, Dr. Eduardo Ramon, said Arguello was eager for a rematch with Pryor.

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مركزنا في الشمال

Qaboos opens first oil refinery in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — Sultan Qaboos of Oman Sunday officially opened the country's first oil refinery whose output will replace imported refined products.

The 30,000 barrels per day (b/d) capacity refinery, situated near Muscat at Mina Qaboos, will process 37,000 to 39,000 b/d of crude during its first year, officials said.

The \$125 million refinery, built by Mitsui Engineering and Shipbuilding Company, is being managed under contract by Ashland Oil Company of the United States.

GATT meeting disagrees on statement of support

GENEVA (R) — Diplomats preparing a major trade conference due to open here next week have encountered fresh problems in securing agreement on a statement of support for world free trade rules, trade sources said Sunday.

A meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) scheduled for Sunday was put off until Tuesday to give a small drafting group more time to agree the text of the statement, the sources told Reuters.

The statement has become a focal point for recent trade disputes, with members pushing to have their own specific complaints included on the agenda of the Nov. 24 to 27 meeting to be attended by GATT's 88 trade ministers.

GATT's first full meeting since 1973 has been called to discuss the world recession.

The lack of agreement among GATT members on the new statement of support prompted a recent internal European Community paper to describe the draft text as "a ragbag of unappealing obsessions and unachievable objectives."

The trade sources said envoys from developing countries were strongly resisting any mention to raise some of the low tariffs that fast-growing Third World states enjoy in their trade with the West.

European Commission hails U.S. decision

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Commission Sunday hailed President Reagan's lifting of sanctions against the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe as an important step towards improved relations with Washington.

The 14-member executive said in a statement that it received news of the decision with great satisfaction.

"The American decision is an important step towards the stabilisation of relations between the European Community and Washington," the statement said.

It showed that "even the most complex problems between Europe and the United States could be overcome whenever there was a willingness to consult."

Officials said the commission had been upset at the way the U.S. administration had failed to consult its allies before extending an embargo on technology and equipment for the pipeline to European firms.

The commission has been heavily involved in attempts to end the row, with a flurry of diplomatic activity between Washington and Brussels over the past few months.

Reagan eases severely strained ties with allies

WASHINGTON (R) — Without waiting for an end to martial law in Poland, President Reagan has dropped the sanctions he imposed against the Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe, acting in exchange for agreements with his allies on East-West trade.

The sanctions, imposed because of alleged Soviet involvement in last December's martial law crackdown, had been an irritant in U.S. relations with the allies and a political problem for members of the president's party at home.

Initially, they were directed against American firms with contracts for the pipeline. In June, they were expanded to include foreign subsidiaries and overseas firms with American licenses.

After announcing Saturday that he was lifting them, Mr. Reagan told a questioner he hoped his action would indicate to the new Soviet Communist Party leader, Mr. Yuri Andropov, that we are ready for a better relationship.

He also brushed aside suggestions that the U.S. may have caved in to the West Europeans on the issue.

The June extension had resulted in penalties against half a dozen firms in France, West Germany, Britain and Italy which had defied the sanctions on the orders

of their governments.

Many diplomats and others regarded the situation as a bonus for the Soviet Union, which had ended up getting its pipeline equipment plus a divisive dispute within the Western alliance.

The sanctions have now been lifted after conclusion of a trade agreement that followed intensive meetings in Washington between the United States and its allies.

Except for the French, West Europe welcomed the agreement.

France, which had been reported to be taking the toughest line in the talks, said it was not a party to the agreement.

The White House said U.S. officials would seek to have France's position clarified.

In Poland, the goal of the U.S. and its allies has been the lifting of martial law, freeing of internment and resumption of a dialogue between the government, the church and the banned Solidarity trade union.

The Polish government Saturday released Solidarity leader Mr. Lech Walesa and a meeting of the Polish parliament was scheduled for Dec. 13, the anniversary of the imposition of martial law, amid speculation that it

might then be lifted.

But Mr. Reagan, in a radio address announcing the lifting of the sanctions, did not mention these moves.

Instead he hailed as a victory for the alliance the conclusion of what he called substantial agreement on a plan of action on East-West trade.

Under the agreement, which officials said would remain confidential and would not result in any official document, the allies pledged not to sign further natural gas contracts while studies of alternative energy resources are under way.

The allies also agreed to strengthen controls on transfer of strategic items to the Soviet Union, establish procedures for monitoring financial relations with Moscow and to harmonise export credit policies.

Officials said all this would mean in the long term more effective measures than those in the pipeline sanctions.

Lifting of the sanctions also means export controls on equipment to the Soviet Union will be relaxed.

Requests for the export of oil and gas exploration and production equipment will be processed on a case-by-case basis.

Yugoslavia shivers in chilly economic winds

BELGRADE: "The economic crisis has sobered us up," says Mr. Zvonko Dragani, Yugoslavia's vice-premier.

The government's latest austerity measures, including petrol rationing, a tax on foreign travel and a 20 per cent devaluation of the dinar, have hit the public like one of the cold showers that herald the Balkan winter.

Yugoslavs, though still a little hung over from the heady days of the 1970s, seem to have given the measures grudging, but general, acceptance.

Mrs. Milka Planinc, Yugoslavia's new and redoubtable prime minister, went on television to rub the message home. There was, she said, no alternative to austerity for Yugoslavia.

The new discomforts for Yugoslavs would have to stay for some time, until the country pays its way, with more hard currency-earning exports and fewer unnecessary imports, out of its large hard currency foreign debt of \$18 billion.

Yugoslavia's leaders have not lacked foresight about their country's problems. They started clamping down nearly three years

ago, well before Poland and Romania.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) gave Yugoslavia a three-year 1.66 billion Special Drawing Right standby credit.

The strategy worked well for 1980 and 1981. The current account and trade deficits came down. Inflation did not, but the 1980-81 lag in wage rises behind prices gave hope that it soon would.

Then, this year, the strategy went wrong. Perhaps out of complacency, and perhaps because it was a lame-duck administration leaving office in mid-May, the Djindjic government let wages loose again. They rose 11 per cent ahead of prices in the first half of this year.

Imports were cut drastically, but in the wrong places. Shortages of imported raw materials brought industry to a standstill (output rose an average 0.7 per cent between January and August).

Capital equipment continued to flow in, however, partly because long-term foreign contracts could not be lightly broken. So investment, which is supposed to show a 6 per cent reduction in real

terms this year, rose by 3 per cent in the first six months.

Meanwhile, consumers continued to buy goods abroad which were in short supply at home.

All this took place against a background of stagnant Western demand for Yugoslav exports, continued reluctance by Western bankers to differentiate between Yugoslavia and the Comecon bloc in their general unwillingness to place new money in Eastern Europe, and the heavy burden of servicing past debt.

The result is that, because the lid of austerity slipped slightly off the Yugoslav economy this year, it is now having to be screwed down even tighter.

The sobering effect has led to two important changes. First, a more active assertion by the federal government of the national interest as against the disparate interest of the country's republics and provinces. This is partly due to Mrs. Planinc's personality, which has so far put tougher fibre into the new administration than was evident in the previous government, but even more due to the pressure of economic events.

In May, the government pushed through, over opposition from some richer republics, a law requiring the pooling of hard currency earnings in a national bank account to ensure timely foreign debt repayments.

Late in October the government introduced an effective tax on foreign travel, a measure slapped down last year by Slovenes and Croats who like to shop in neighbouring Austria and Italy.

If the federal government has seemed to be winning more battles these days, this is also because republics are fighting less hard.

More of them are aware that they had better hang together if they do not want to hang separately, and have been actively pushing some austerity measures. Nationwide petrol rationing was, for instance, Slovenia's idea.

Last January, the IMF staff told its board that "there is widespread acceptance of the (Yugoslav stabilisation) programme, not only at the federal level, but also in the republican and provincial governments and enterprises."

The assessment was wrong then, but it may now be near the mark.

Second there is more emphasis on economic efficiency and discipline.

Mrs. Planinc told her television viewers that the days of pell-mell investment of the 1970s were gone for good.

Yugoslavia as a whole was now in the middle-to-top rank of developing countries and would have to behave as such, by stabilising its economy and by making up for fewer new inputs with more productivity.

There seems to be wide recognition that if individual republics cannot control investments better, than market forces, such as interest rates, will have to do it for them.

According to one prominent Belgrade banker, more people are coming around to the IMF view that Yugoslavia needs higher interest rates. They have been raised, at IMF insistence, twice this year, but the top rate is still only 16 per cent, compared with an inflation rate of more than 30 per cent.

These negative real rates make "every loan a partial gift" complains the Belgrade banker. It is also recognised, however, that interest rates cannot become the sole tool for allocating capital, given the political importance of directing it to the country's poorer southern regions.

Only a fool, or a non-Yugoslav, however, would underestimate the importance which Yugoslavs attach to the decentralised system, the rights of republics and provinces to run most of their own political and economic affairs and of workers to "self manage" their own factories.

Anyone who suggests, openly, that Tito-created decentralisation no longer works properly without Tito is liable to run into trouble.

This is what happened to Mr. Rade Koncar, a scion of a prominent political family.

He was forced to resign this summer from the Belgrade city communist party committee after

he spoke in favour of scrapping the organisation of the party along republican and regional lines, and for putting it instead on a country-wide basis.

He thought party cells in individual factories should report to industry-wide committees and from there directly to the federal level.

Some Yugoslavs would agree, privately, with Mr. Koncar that the present system makes for muddle and parochialism. But far more feel that only Tito-style decentralisation allows the disparate republics and nationalities enough political elbow-room and that any move to narrow this would prove an irksome straitjacket.

The doctrinaire devotion to "self-management" has disadvantages. For one thing, it makes a statutory incomes policy virtually impossible in a system where the workers in every company are guaranteed the right to set their own wages.

This year proved beyond a doubt that self-management is inflationary.

Though the national bank kept expansion of bank credit to 17 per cent this year, compared with a 30 per cent rise in normal growth, companies still found ways to pay themselves increased real wages, often by forgoing vital raw materials or by giving each other credit.

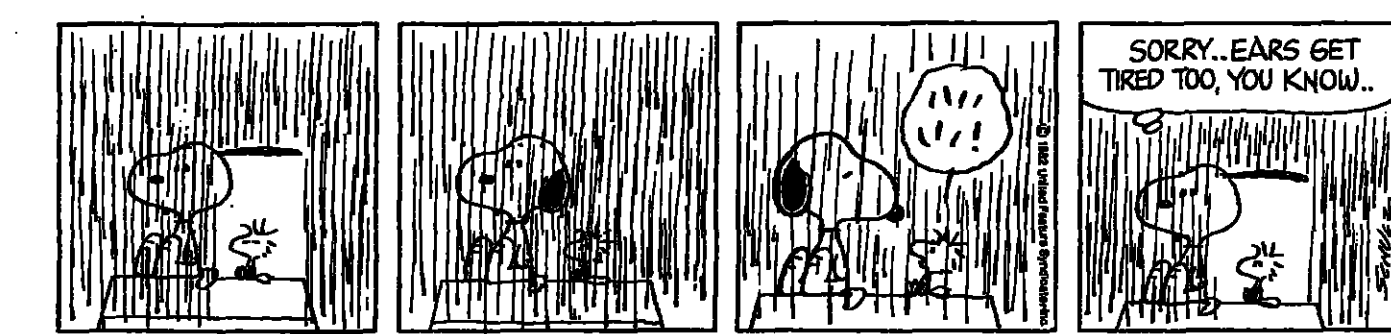
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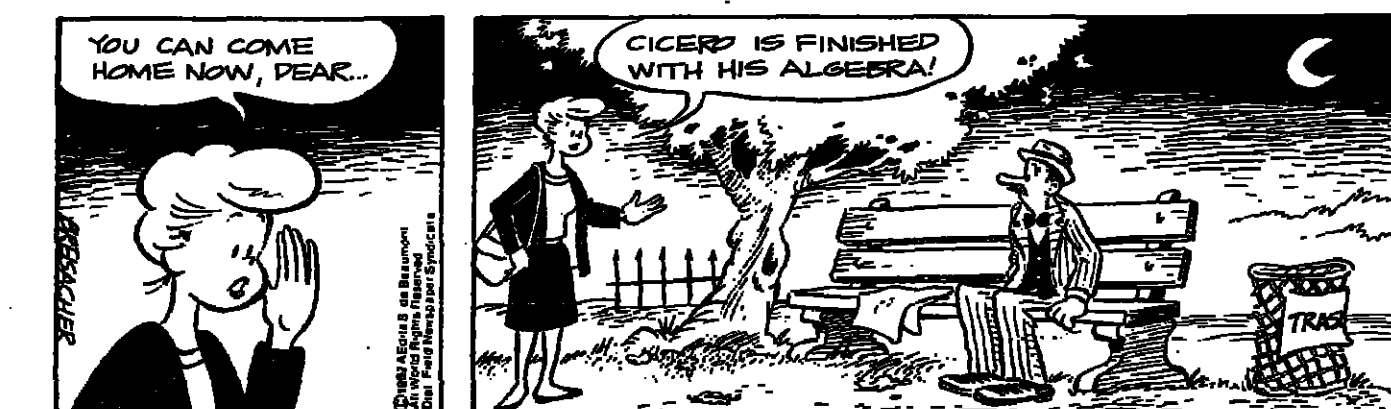


"Did you know you spent \$104 this year mailing letters to Dear Abby?"

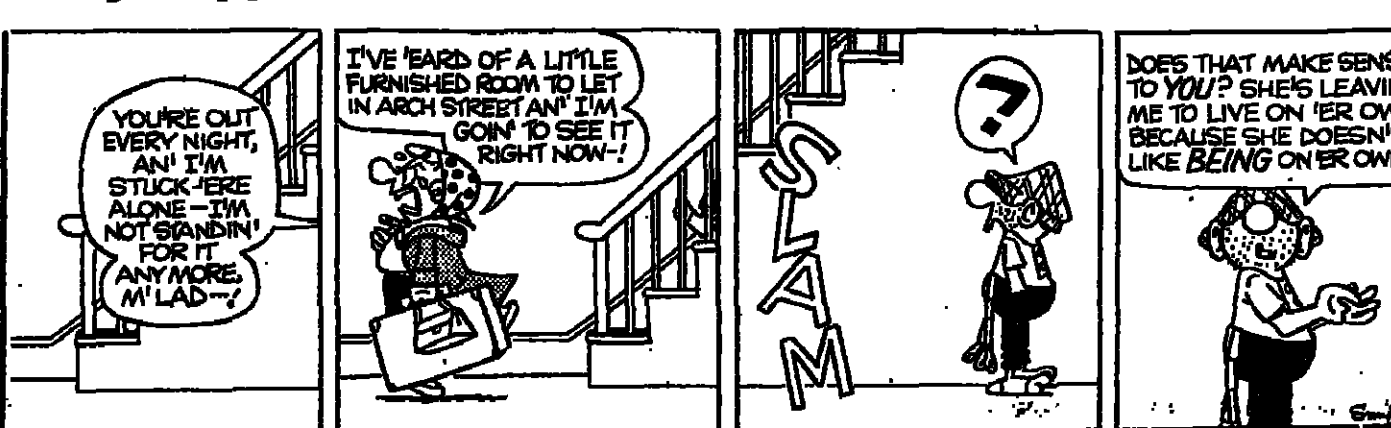
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A time to put in effect creative ideas that intrigue you and to launch a special campaign of action to make them work in your behalf. Avoid getting into an argument with co-workers.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Follow your intuition where a pioneering venture is concerned. Budget your money wisely and plan to have a reserve.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure to follow through on arrangements you have made with associates. Strive to be more successful in career activities.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Begin week properly by handling financial matters intelligently. Study ways and means of commanding a greater income in the future.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make plans to have greater abundance in the days ahead. Take no risks where your reputation is concerned.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make your home more functional and remove whatever objects are no longer usable. Make decisions early in the day for best results.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Make a friend of a new acquaintance who can be supportive in the future. The evening is best for visiting friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Complete monetary matters early in the day and find new ways to add to present income. Try to be more sociable.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Morning is ideal for handling personal affairs. A close tie can give you the support you need at this time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can now follow through with ideas that will help you advance more quickly in your line of endeavor.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make contacts with persons who can introduce you to people you want to meet. Sidelstep one who has an eye on your assets.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take care of routines early in the day so you will have time later to engage in new ventures. Express happiness.

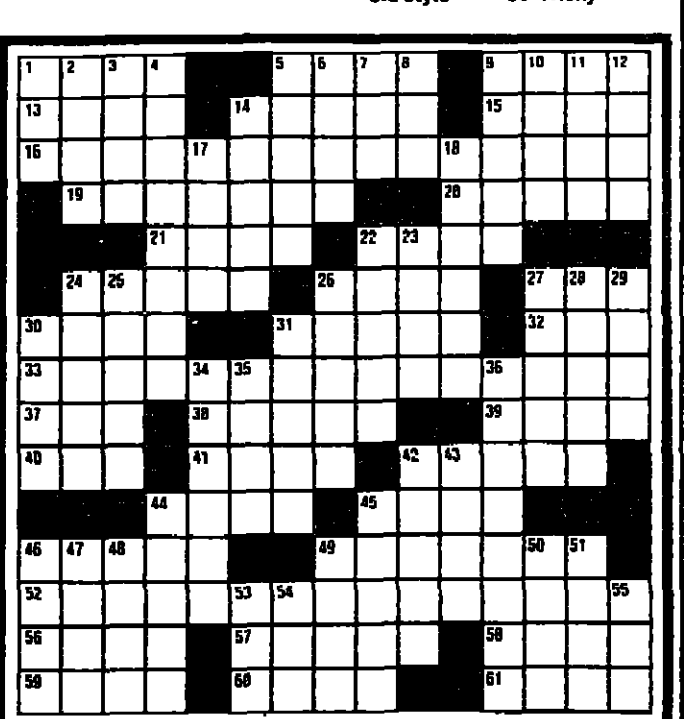
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You can now complete a project you started some time ago, so don't delay. Adopt a philosophy that will make you happy.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those intelligent young people who first wants a plan of action to follow before engaging in any activity. Upon reaching maturity your progeny could easily reach a high level of success.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by John H. Hales

ACROSS	24 Be incon-	44 — B'rith	17 Inflammation: suff.
1 Party for	26 Use soap	45 Ship's pole	18 "The Rise of Silas —"
5 Johnson, the comic	27 Pointed instrument	46 "The — Archipelago"	22 Kitchen gadget
9 Eskimo vehicle	30 At-sea confinement	49 Musical variation	23 Safe words
13 Irish Gaelic	31 Ave —	52 Hemingway book	24 Revolt
14 Close by, to poets	32 Philosopher —tzu	56 Sole	25 Prejudiced one
15 Minute amount	33 "Let us have faith that —"	57 Lizard	26 Arouse
16 Odets play	34 More astute	58 Druggery	27 Horatio —
19 Counts	37 Equal: pref.	59 Inquiries	28 Cry of exuberance
20 Entrance fees, of a kind	38 More astute	60 Toy on a string	29 Building sites
21 Unctuous	39 Avant-gardists	61 Vortex	30 Point of overflow
22 Hemingway, to intimates	40 Confronted	DOWN	31 Kenya people
	41 "Yes, —"	1 Use a needle	34 Pang
	42 African capital	2 Mine car	35 Insulation material
		3 Eastern land mass	36 Novice
		4 Become inflexible	42 Magna —
		5 Intubated	43 Concerning
		6 Kin of lumps	44 Uncover
		7 Chinese creative principle	45 Port in Sweden
		8 Go wrong	46 High time
		9 Tuscany cultural center	47 Airborne objects
		10 Barn area	48 Thin-bodied
		11 Clear end	49 Be sportive
		12 "Happy — are here..."	50 Walked
		14 Anoint, old style	51 Along with
			53 "The — of All Flesh"
			54 Self-esteem
			55 Tricky



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WORLD

Polish authorities keep released union chief's whereabouts secret

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities Sunday maintained secrecy around the movements and plans of Lech Walesa more than 24 hours after the former Solidarity leader was officially reported released from internment.

Mr. Walesa's wife Danuta, contacted at the family home in Gdansk, told reporters: "We are all still waiting."

The family priest, Father Henryk Jankowski, said earlier he expected Mr. Walesa home by Sunday evening's church mass but this could not be officially confirmed.

A group of several hundred people waited on a grey chilly day outside the block of apartments in Gdansk's Zaspa housing estate where the Walesa family lives.

Sources at Polish state television said no final decision had been taken on whether or when to transmit an interview conducted with Mr. Walesa before he left his place of detention at the Arlamow government lodge in southeastern Poland Saturday. They had said they expected it to be shown Sunday night.

In a partial text of the interview obtained by Western reporters Saturday, Mr. Walesa said there was a great need, and a chance, for national agreement, but it must be "not with me on my knees, but a fair, proper agreement."

The official Central Photographic Agency (CAF) Saturday night transmitted to Western news agencies two pictures it said showed Mr. Walesa before he left Arlamow.

They showed him with his familiar drooping moustache and wearing a badge of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, Poland's most revered symbol. He looked fit but plumper than when he was interned.

In one picture he was leaving through a doorway carrying two suitcases and in another he stood on a balcony, hands in pockets, with wooded hills in the background. Arlamow stands in the forested Bieszczady mountains.

The fiery former electrician from the Lenin shipyards, who symbolised the spirit of his movement and whose stubborn silence in detention inspired the Solidarity underground, said in the interview that he spoke to state TV of his own free will.

The conciliatory tone in the parts of the interview so far known were expected to concern his colleagues still interned and fugitive leaders in the underground.

Western diplomats cautioned against judging the effects and meaning of the Walesa interview until it was broadcast and it was known whether other remarks he made were edited out.

For instance there was no reference to Solidarity in the text made available to Reuters. Such a reference could have been cut.

Mr. Walesa gave no details about his future role but made clear he planned to be busy. He said he had a great amount of work waiting for him.

The release of Mr. Walesa was one of a series of conciliatory gestures made by the authorities in the last week.

These have raised hopes among Poles that martial law will be lifted soon. They included the announcement that a postponed Papal visit will go ahead next June.

It was officially announced Saturday that the ruling military council had called a session of parliament for Dec. 13, the anniversary of the military takeover.

U.S. concerned about use of its technology in the Soviet Union

WASHINGTON (R) — American technology plays a dominant role in Soviet military and industrial programmes and has helped the Kremlin make giant strides in military strength with minimum effort, a Senate report said Sunday.

The report, issued after an 18-month investigation by a Senate subcommittee, called for improved U.S. intelligence on Soviet technology needs and stricter enforcement of U.S. export controls.

Acquisition of American technology, it said, had enabled the Kremlin "to make giant strides in military strength at a minimum of risk, investment and resources."

The report said the Soviet Union had sought to obtain Western technology by use of spies, of specifications readily available in U.S. government documents, student and scientific exchanges, and

the formation of marketing companies to buy and ship goods to Western Europe.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), in a report for the subcommittee, described evidence of U.S. technology it said had been applied to Soviet weapons.

For example, it said the Soviet advanced early warning and control aircraft, the Tupolev TU-126, was "strikingly similar" to the American AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System).

The report also said the latest generation of Soviet intercontinental missiles had been enhanced by acquisition of U.S. gyroscopes and accelerometers that it could not have developed itself in so short a time.

According to the CIA, Moscow targeted its technology acquisition efforts on Southern California's "Silicon Valley," the heart of the

computer microprocessor industry.

The Soviet Union, it said, equipped a semi-conductor plant with U.S. machinery obtained from a West German set up electronic companies in Southern California to send the goods to Moscow by way of legal exports to Western Europe.

The subcommittee said enforcement of export controls was hampered by an ineffective Commerce Department. Democratic Sen. Sam Nunn said he would recommend export controls to be transferred to the customs service.

The subcommittee also recommended stiffer penalties for illegal export of restricted goods.

It said NATO countries should be made to understand the security threat imposed by the illegal transshipment of goods to the Soviet Union through Western Europe.

Brazil takes step towards democracy

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Brazil takes a major step towards full democracy Monday with its most far-reaching elections since a military coup in 1964.

Voters will be choosing congressmen, state governors and numerous other officials.

The presidency is not at stake and the result will have no direct effect on the government. But it could seriously affect the choice of President Joao Figueiredo's successor in 1985 and is widely seen as a chance for the 58 million voters to pass judgement on over 18 years of military leadership.

The voters will choose governors for all but one of the 23 states, all 479 congressmen, a third of the 69 senators, state assemblies and municipal officials.

The government's Social Democratic Party (PDS), already ensured control of the senate, is considered almost certain to win a majority of states from its power-base in the northeast.

But the opposition believes it can win the bigger industrial states of the south and southeast, take a clear majority in the lower house of congress and emerge with most total votes.

Since overthrowing left-leaning President Joao Goulart, the military have kept control of Brazil through a mixture of elections at various levels, which their supporters won, and rule by direct decree.

President Ernesto Geisel began a liberalisation programme in the 1970s and Gen. Figueiredo has

continued the process, lifting censorship, freeing political prisoners and introducing an amnesty.

The current elections are a milestone in this process, though political observers say the government made several changes in the electoral laws to favour its PDS party and ensure against disaster at the polls.

However the campaign was conducted vigorously throughout the vast country, which constitutes almost half of South America in size and population, and there has been considerable violence.

Newspapers estimated that about 40 people have been killed during the campaign but by local standards this appears to be a relatively modest toll.

Italian president to announce new premier soon

ROME (R) — Italy was in the hands of a caretaker government Sunday after Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini handed his five-party coalition's resignation to President Sandro Pertini for the second time in three days.

Mr. Pertini will meet all the country's leaders from Monday and could announce the name of a prospective prime minister to succeed Mr. Spadolini by Tuesday night.

But if no candidate wins support in parliament, Mr. Pertini will be obliged again to dissolve the lower house and call early elections for Italy's 43rd post-war government.

Mr. Spadolini, leader of the

Colombo: Strong candidate

Christian Democratic senate leader Amintore Fanfani, seen as a leading contender for the post of next prime minister, was the first to call on President Pertini for routine consultations.

He declined to comment on the future government when he left the presidential palace to go to Moscow for the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Political sources said Mr. Pertini's most likely course was initially to ask a senior Christian Democrat, the largest grouping in parliament, to form the next government.

Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo is also considered a strong candidate, slightly ahead of Amintore Fanfani who led the last Christian Democratic government before a series of scandals forced its resignation in 1981.

But it was not immediately clear whether the Socialists, led by party secretary Bettino Craxi, would be prepared to serve under a government headed by the Christian Democrats, who have close links with the church.

The Socialists believe they would vastly improve their performance at the next general election, due by 1984, compared with the 1979 poll which put them third behind the Communists.

Begin's asthmatic, little known wife dies at 62

JERUSALEM (R) — Suffering most of her life from chronic asthma, Aliza Begin shielded away from the public gaze during her husband's long and stormy political career.

Born in Poland in 1920, she met Menachem Begin when as a young lawyer he came to visit her father, a colleague and fellow Zionist.

She was often too ill to attend official functions, but she did accompany her husband on his first visit to the United States after he became prime minister in 1977 and to Stockholm when he shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize with the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Begin recalled in his autobiographical "White Nights" that the first time he met her he

decided they would marry.

Mr. Begin was imprisoned for his Zionist activities at the outbreak of the World War II, leaving his young wife to make her way alone in 1941 to Palestine, then governed under British mandate.

It was in Palestine that she adopted the name Aliza.

Mr. Begin joined her in 1943. But life was not easy for the couple, forced to adopt disguises and move frequently to avoid being arrested for the underground attacks against British rule that the future prime minister led.

Then came the state of Israel in 1948. And for 29 years the soft-spoken Mrs. Begin watched as her fiery husband was defeated eight times in elections before winning power five years ago.

Soviet cosmonauts set endurance record

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet cosmonauts Anatoly Bereznev and Valentin Lebedev Sunday set up a new space endurance record on their 185th day aboard the orbiting space station Salyut-7.

The former record, set up in Oct. 1980 by Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin, was 184 days, 20 hours and 12 minutes.

Bereznev and Lebedev passed the mark at 0711 GMT Sunday.

They were launched into space on May 13 to become the first occupants of the new Salyut station, put into orbit three weeks earlier.

There were no indications during the first months of their flight that they would try to break the 1980 record and at one stage Soviet scientists specifically denied they were aiming for the record.

Diplomats said they believed a political decision was subsequently taken to keep the men in orbit so that a new record could be established in time for celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet state in December.

But their achievement Sunday was greatly overshadowed by the death of President Leonid Brezhnev last Wednesday.

The Soviet media has devoted almost all its coverage to mourning ceremonies for the dead leader and has barely mentioned the cosmonauts over the past four days except to say briefly that they would soon set up a new record.

The new Soviet record was established at the same time as a crew of four astronauts were orbiting the earth aboard a United States shuttle space craft.

During this and previous shuttle flights there has been no contact between the American and Soviet space crews.

Bereznev and Lebedev were visited by a joint Soviet-French crew in June.

In August a Soviet crew including cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya, the first woman in space for 19 years, spent a week aboard Salyut-7.

The Soviet press has given no indication of how long Bereznev and Lebedev will stay in orbit, but a transport craft brought them fresh supplies on Nov. 3, indicating they would remain on the craft for several weeks.

During their six-month stay in space the two cosmonauts have carried out a series of experiments, some of them involving monitoring of their own body functions in conditions of weightlessness.

Western experts have said they doubt the value of lengthy stays in space and believe Soviet cosmonauts have achieved most of their useful work within a few weeks of arriving on board the Salyut station.

A Soviet space scientist, Oleg Gazenko, said in an interview last week that there were even dangers involved.

If cosmonauts became too accustomed to weightlessness they could find themselves unable to cope with conditions when they returned to earth, he warned.

New class of space traveller introduced in Columbia's 1st commercial flight

By Walter Bagley
Reuters

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida — A new generation of space traveller — the mission specialist — makes a debut on this week's fifth flight of the space shuttle Columbia.

Joseph Allen and William Lenoir join a pair of pilots during the five-day mission to oversee the deployment of two communications satellites and make the first shuttle "space walk."

Although Allen and Lenoir are trained astronauts, many of their successors will be scientists and engineers with special expertise but without the formal flight training of astronauts.

One of their main tasks during this first commercial voyage by the reusable space vehicle will be to test a new model spacesuit specially developed for shuttle operations.

They will also demonstrate how well people can perform "manual labour" in weightlessness. Earlier in the U.S. space programme astronauts reported that "space walks" were much more exhausting than had been anticipated.

The last American spacewalk was during the final Skylab mission in 1974. "We've learned a lot since then," Dr. William Fisher, one of the officials in charge of astronaut training, told a press briefing.

He said they have greatly improved the hand-holds and other hardware on the outside of spacecraft, upped and refined the training for space walks and, most

important, developed a much better spacesuit.

The suit contains all the necessary equipment to support life in the harsh environment of space, plus a computer to monitor and help control all the systems.

It offers greater comfort and flexibility for shuttle crews required to work outside the "earth atmosphere" crew quarters.

It has a specially designed undergarment filled with tubes of water to keep the astronaut comfortable either in sunshine or shade, which in space means either extreme heat or extreme cold.

The spacesuit also has advanced communications equipment linking the astronaut to each other and to those inside the ship.

The suit's computer will monitor temperature, air pressure, air quality and all the electronic systems. The modern synthetic fibres of which the suit is made allow a maximum of movement, especially of the upper torso.

Mission specialists Allen and Lenoir will spend more than three hours in the shuttle's open cargo bay to see how well the suit performs under real work conditions.

After checking the suit pressure inside the Columbia's airlock, Allen and Lenoir will venture out into the 18-metre-long cargo hold, the big doors of which remain open during orbital flight.

Tethered to slideslides on opposite sides of the bay's interior, they will work their way to the rear of the hold, inspecting it as they go along.

They then return to the forward part of the hold to a newly ins-

talled work station where they will test tools and work procedures.

Repair job in space

Lenoir will do a repair job on a mock-up of an orbiting satellite which supposedly malfunctioned after it was launched. If the rehearsal goes well, a future shuttle flight would rendezvous with the satellite and attempt a repair.

Allen will test equipment inside the cargo bay, including a winch which can be used to close the doors manually if their dual automatic systems both fail.

The test will also help show how much physical exertion is needed to perform such work in space.

A final task, called "translation with a large mass", will also test how well astronauts can carry out strenuous activity in weightlessness. In it, Allen carries a 27 kilogramme bag of tools across and part of the way down the cargo bay.

The two mission specialists have a list of other tasks to do if they have any time left in their 3-1/2 hour work session.

These mainly involve checking out small hand tool from the shuttle's tool box.

The astronauts breathe 100 per cent oxygen at an interior pressure of about one third of the earth's atmosphere while in their spacesuits.

So they must spend time before and after their space walk getting their bodies used to the changes in pressure and to the type of gas they breathe.

Furious Americans join Britons in bid to assess the damage Prime caused

By Leslie Dowd

LONDON (R) — The British and American intelligence communities are trying to calculate the damage done to Western security by linguist Geoffrey Prime who spent 14 years spying for the Soviet Union.

Sentencing Prime to 35 years jail last week, the judge told the Soviet agent: "By your treachery you have done incalculable harm to the interests and security of this country and its allies."

But intelligence experts have already been able to sketch out the general extent of the damage done to Western security by Prime, 44, a Russian speaker who monitored Soviet communications at Britain's big codebreaking and electronic eavesdropping centre at Cheltenham in Western England.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told parliament on Thursday that Prime's spying must have tipped off the Soviet Union about the West's knowledge of important aspects of Soviet defence.

The Soviet KGB intelligence service would also have got valuable clues as to how the West got that information, she said.

Assessing the case before any details were made public, United States Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger remarked that it was "serious but not catastrophic."

Prime's treachery was not believed to have threatened the lives of Western agents or divulged the deployment of allied troops or nuclear weapons, Mrs. Thatcher said.

According to intelligence experts, Prime would have been able to tell the Russians which of their codes had been broken and permit them to alter radio transmission frequencies.

He could have helped the KGB to organise "misinformation" to baffle Western analysts. Knowing which areas of Soviet communications the West was interested in would give the Kremlin vital clues to Western thinking.

On several occasions Soviet codes were inexplicably changed, cutting off sources of intelligence, experts said.

Prime lived modestly at Laburnum cottage in a leafy lane in the spa town of Cheltenham. He had a short wave radio, microdot manual, miniature camera and code pads furnished by the KGB.

Important secrets are held behind many such prim front doors in Cheltenham, where one in 10 of the population works at the sprawling Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ), reported to cost some £300 million (\$500 million) annually.

The centre employs 8,000 people and works closely with the United States national security agency.

Prime worked in section "J" which analyses Soviet military, diplomatic and civil radio traffic picked up by listening posts in Hong Kong, Cyprus, Singapore and elsewhere.

According to U.S. press reports, American officials are angry over the Prime affair. They noted that Prime was only uncovered because he got into trouble for molesting small girls.

A U.S. intelligence team is already at Cheltenham helping to build up a detailed picture of Prime's treachery, according to reports in Britain not officially confirmed.

Reports say that one object is to assess whether Prime is important enough for the Soviet Union to want to exchange him for a Western spy.

Unbelievably lax security at Cheltenham

Lax security at Cheltenham has been alleged by Britons as well as American officials.

Alex Lawrie, a Cheltenham man who was a linguist at the base for 22 years, said: "In all that time I wasn't searched once."

A married couple employed at the centre said they had taken home computers to play space games with their son.

If the United States were to limit intelligence cooperation in the wake of the Prime scandal it would be a blow to Britain.

The British intelligence community can least of all afford to lose its access to American spy-in-the-sky satellite data.

When British officials last month disclosed the defection to Britain of a Soviet diplomat, 35-year-old Andreyevich Kuzichkin, British journalist Chapman Pincher said it was likely the British government urgently needed a publicity triumph to offset an impending disaster.

Prime, described by the judge as ruthless and rational, is a spy in the modern mould, a contrast to the James Bond action-man figures beloved of fiction.

Quiet and addicted to crossword puzzles, the intensely meticulous Prime did much of his work in headphones listening to tapes and poring over transcripts of Soviet signals traffic.

NEWS IN BRIEF

'Reagan can learn from Carter about the Middle East'

NEW YORK (R) — Former President Richard Nixon says President Reagan has moved from a passive to an active role in the Middle East but would benefit from ex-President Jimmy Carter's knowledge of the situation there.

"I think consultations with Carter would be useful," Mr. Nixon said in an interview with the New York Times published Sunday. He said he has read parts of Mr. Carter's recently published memoirs and found him well-informed on the Middle East. Mr. Carter knew Prime Minister Menachem Begin well, "better than Reagan does," he added.

France to discuss Kuwait's arms needs

KUWAIT (R) — France will send a defence team to Kuwait to discuss the Gulf state's arms requirements, French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said Monday. France has already sold Kuwait 17 Dassault-Breguet Mirage F-1 fighters, tanks, missiles and other arms, defence experts said. Kuwait budgeted \$1.3 billion for defence last year.

Planned shuttle spacewalk postponed

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R) — A planned spacewalk has been postponed for 24 hours to give one of the four space shuttle astronauts time to recover fully from symptoms of motion sickness. Mission commander Vance Brand was informed of the decision by space agency officials shortly before the crew of Columbia went to bed for their third night in orbit. Flight director John Cox said the postponement of the spacewalk from Sunday to Monday would have no adverse impact on the five-day mission, Columbia's first commercial voyage.

U.S. mass murderer admits his crimes

BECKLEY, West Virginia (R) — A 34-year-old escaped murderer says he killed at least 30 men after having homosexual relations with many of them during a two-year rampage more than a decade ago, according to police. Bruce Davis, from Ohio, was extradited Saturday to Illinois where he has been accused of murdering a guard while escaping from Menard prison three weeks ago, said Fayette County chief deputy David Brown. He said Davis would be formally charged Monday with the murder of the prison guard. Deputy Brown said investigators acting on information supplied by Davis had confirmed that 16 of the men he claims to have killed had in fact been murdered.

Natalie Cole placed under mother's care

LOS ANGELES (R) — Singer Natalie Cole, said to be suffering from stress and fatigue, has been placed by a judge in the care of her mother, Miss Cole, 32, has said in interviews that she felt she would never come out of the shadow of her father, Nat King Cole, who died of lung cancer in 1965. His widow Maria was named by judge Norman Downs Friday as "conservator" of Miss Cole and her estate, described by lawyers as worth more than \$1 million.

Mrs. Cole later told reporters that her daughter, whose hit songs include "Our love" and "I've got love on my mind," would undergo an operation next week for the removal of a nodule, or small lump, in her throat.

Austrian empress back from exile

VIENNA (R) — In a blaze of television spotlights and flashing cameras, Austria's last empress, now a frail 90-year-old, returned to Vienna Saturday for the first time since going into exile in 1918. Zita, widow of Karl, last emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, returned to the former capital of the vast Hapsburg empire which fell apart in the rubble of World War I. Dressed in the mourning black she has worn since Karl's death in 1922 she attended a mass at Vienna's Saint Stephen's cathedral celebrated for her by the primate of Austria, Cardinal Franz Konig.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J10932
♥ AQ9
♦ A2
♣ AK8

WEST **EAST**
♠ K765 ♠ Q4
♥ 104 ♥ 8765
♦ J10983 ♦ 7654
♣ 53 ♣ Q64

SOUTH
♠ A8
♥ KJ32
♦ KQ
♣ J10972

The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass 4 NT Pass
6 NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Look beyond the obvious. Quite often, you can combine your chances to give yourself an extra edge that could make all the difference between success and failure.

The only point of interest in the auction is North's four no trump, which is a quantitative raise, not Blackwood. Since South had full values for his previous bids, he was happy to accept his partner's slam invitation.

West led the jack of diamonds. Because of the unfortunate duplication in that suit, the slam contract was not as good as declarer had hoped. He would have to develop three tricks reason-

ably quickly to make his slam.

A superficial study of the position might suggest that declarer should rely on the club finesse. If that works and the suit splits 3-2, declarer has twelve tricks. He can improve a little on the odds by first cashing a high club in case East has a singleton queen. As the cards lie, the club finesse, and with it the contract would fail.

However, that is not the limit of declarer's options. There is another chance which is not so easy to spot. Declarer can also make his contract if East has either a singleton or doubleton spade honor!

The winning line is to take the opening lead in dummy and lead a low spade to the eight! West wins the king and knocks out declarer's remaining diamond stopper. Now declarer cashes the king of clubs in case the queen drops. When that doesn't succeed, declarer continues with a spade to the ace. As the cards lie, the queen comes tumbling down and declarer has twelve tricks without having to bother with the club finesse.

And if the queen of spades doesn't drop? Then declarer falls back on the club finesse as his last resort. Note that declarer cannot afford to cash a high club before his first spade play. If he does that, West can return a club on winning the king of spades, and force declarer to make a club guess before he wants to.

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